The Hebrew.

וחיי עולם נטע בתוכינו—"The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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The Hebrew

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THE GIFT AND THE LOAN.

BY MARION HARTOG.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

"Do not cry, dear mother," said Miriam, softy putting her arms round Hetty's neck, "God will send you better days! I know He will; but I shall not be with you then, mother, to neare them; yet you will not forget your poor little Miriam, and Rachel and Michael will think and speak of me too, in the pleasant summer shinings, when father has a few pence to spare to take them up the river again, and then," she continued in a tone of touching earnestness, "promise me, mother, that you will teach the baby that he once had a sister Miriam. And now, mother, put me back on the bed, for I know how tired you must be. You thought I was asleep when you and Rachel sat and worked so late last night, mother, dear, and I knew you wanted to buy wine for me till I went into the hospital; for I heard Doctor D. tell father that I must go there; but before Sunday comes, mother, I shall be an angel in heaven, and then I will pray to God to take you out of this misery. You must tell father and Rachel and Michael this, and now I want to sleep; for I am weary, oh! so weary," and she laid herself back on her bed and slept. Poor mother! her heart was breaking; but she repressed her sobs for fear of waking the little sleeper.

There was neither fire nor food in Reuben Lazarus' home that Sabbath eve, and a human soul went up to God. The living and the dead were together in that lonely room, and sounds of laughter came up from below to break the solemnity of the chamber of death; for the parents had called no assistance, thinking at first that their darling only slept.

And Mr. ——, the rich merchant, sat in his splendid home, surrounded by all the luxury of wealth, never dreaming, as he listened to the merry voices that called him papa, and looked on the happy faces glowing with health, of the dead child, and the shivering and starving family who wept around the death-bed in the poor man's wretched home.

Who shall dare to paint the grief of the parents when their child was borne away in the charity hearse, to the grave which charity gave?

Hers had been a bright young spirit; but poverty had crushed it in its bud. There was a mouth less to feed now; but they who had loved her felt not that; they only missed the little patient face of the gentle Miriam, and the sweet, low voice, that never in pain or hunger had uttered a word of complaint.

At last it was discovered that Reuben Lazarus and his family were starving—not through idleness or wasteful extravagance, the poor man's worst foes, but from real misfortune, and Mr. ——, who happened to be one of the synagogue authorities, found that the man whom he had stigmatized as a beggar, had not endeavored to extort money by a tale of feigned distress; and during the week of mourning the unhappy family knew no want; for although the merchant had refused to assist Lazarus it was not from a want of charitable feeling, but rather from the too general fault of his class, or a disinclination to visit the poor in their homes and inquire into their real necessities and the merits of each case, before they believe it.

How often is the light kindled as a memorial to the dead a torch of hope to the living! and so it now proved. Among the very few who came to offer consolation to the bereaved parents was a friend whom Reuben had known in his prosperity.

"Indeed, Lazurus, I am grieved to see you in this wretched hole of a place," said Samuels, the friend of whom we have spoken; "I have often inquired about you, but no one could tell me what had become of you, and it was only by chance that I at length discovered your abode; and I cannot help expressing surprise that such a good mechanic as you are known to be, should have failed to obtain employment."

The tears sprang into Lazarus' eyes. "You recollect when I broke my arm, Samuels; from that time everything has seemed to go wrong. One by one, Hetty sold or pledged everything to procure nourishment for me, and to pay the doctor; for you know the horror we always had of being in debt. She and Rachel worked hard enough, God knows, to try and keep us from starvation; and Miram—" here his voice became husky with emotion, "Miriam worked too, until her poor little frame sank under cold, fatigue, and hunger; and their united efforts were insufficient, even for our barest necessities, for I need not tell you how badly women's work is paid for. Thus we went on, hoping that things would mend; but they got from bad to worse, until we were glad to find a shelter in a neighborhood and under a roof, like this; and when at last I was able to work again, I had neither tools with which to work, nor clothes to wear, fit to seek employment in. And so," he continued, sobbing aloud in agony of spirit, "my poor little one died because I could not work, and I was ashamed to beg."

"And could you, a man of such unblemished character, find no one to assist you?" asked Samuels indignantly.

"To whom could I apply?" asked Reuben, struggling with his emotion, "times are so bad that everyone must work hard for himself; the least ready money that I shou'd require, would be a sovereign; and from whom can I borrow it? Those who would lend it to me cannot afford it; and those who could, would not venture to lend so much to a man without a coat, who has no security to give but his bare promise."

"And have you really, Reuben, let your family sink thus without once asking aid to rescue them? I must say I think that a false pride, which could prevent your asking assistance, when it was to save life. There are so many to whom a sovereign would be no object though to us it seems so large a sum, and I cannot help believing that, had you applied to some of the many wealthy and benevolent individuals of our community, you would have found some one who would have been glad to rescue a worthy family from starvation, at so small an outlay. For instance, there is Mr. ——, of whom every one speaks so well, and whom I have often heard called the poor man's friend."

"I could not ask charity until I had sold everything I possessed, even to the pillow, from under the head of my dying child," replied Reuben. bitterly, "and when at last I resolved to seek assistance, charity if you so like to call it, it was to Mr. —— I applied, because I too had heard that he was the friend of the poor. But he scarcely listened to me while I spoke, and when I ended my tale, he told me I was an importunate beggar, and threw me a shilling, and I, who had never given my children bread, but what I had earned by the sweat of my brow, and the labor of my own right hand, was called a beggar, and mocked at by his clerks, beardless boys, who knew not what it was to be a father. And yet I took the shilling and did not sink beneath the weight of my shame; for it bought the last bread that my poor famished child ate; but oh! Samuels! I swore by that dead child's wasted body that I would rather see all these dear ones perish, even as she perished, by the sharp pangs of cold and hunger, and lie down and die with them, than I would ever again give them the bread of charity."

Samuels listened with deep sympathy to the tale of his friend's misfortunes, and more than once did he pass the back of his horny and labor-stained hand across his eyes, to conceal the tears which would not have disgraced the proudest gentleman in the land.

"Listen to me, Lazarus," he said, at length breaking the painful pause that succeeded the conclusion of the narrative, "you say that a sovereign would redeem your tools, and place you in a position to seek employment, which I doubt not you will soon obtain; now another sovereign would enable you to leave this horrid place, where, I am convinced, you are all as much ill from want of fresh air as anything else. Now, Reuben, I can tell you how to procure this money, not as a gift, but what I know you would like much better, a loan. I do not mean to say that I can advance it myself, because, as you justly observed, every one finds it a hard matter to keep his own family above want this trying winter; but there is a society for granting loans to the poor without cost or interest, and you will only have to re-pay it at a shilling weekly, which sum I am sure Hetty will cheerfully work for. But you will require security for the return of the money; so, as I cannot help you in any other way, I will be answerable for you. Do not detain me any longer," continued the warm hearted Samuels, struggling to disengage himself, as Lazarus pressed one hand to his heart, and Hetty covered the other with her passionate tears. This is the night to make application for a form which you will have to fill up before you can obtain the money; so, as you yourself cannot go, I will, or you will be obliged to wait for another week. Good-by, God bless you;" and slipping a shilling into the hand of little Michael, he hurried away.

"Oh! Reuben," said Hetty, when at length she found voice, "I am sure now that our Miriam is an angel in heaven; for she told me on Friday that she knew better times would come, and God has indeed given us a friend in our sorest need."

That night a hymn of rejoicing went up to the Most High from the gladdened hearts of the mourners; and the speaker of kind words, he who, though he could only give advice and sympathy, had poured balm into the breaking hearts of the afflicted,—did not angels guard his rest, and did he not sleep as sweetly on his flock-bed as the rich man on his couch of down?

In one of the new streets, in the Commercial Road, standing a little farther out than its neighbors, is a neat looking house with a modern shop front; but it is closed now, for the day is Sunday, and all shops throughout Great Britain closed on that day. It is a glorious summer afternoon, and at the door stands a family of neat and respectable appearance. You can tell at a glance that the man and woman are husband and wife. A fine, healthy-looking boy holds his father's hand, and the mother, a buxom woman of about six and thirty, looks up the passage, and calls to a young girl who is leading a child of two or three years of age by the hand, to make haste, or they will miss the boat.

Reader, do you not recognize this family group? if you do not, look up and over the shop window, you will see a sign-board on which is neatly painted the words, "Reuben Lazarus, House Carpenter and Joiner."

Yes, the husband and wife are Reuben and Hetty Lazarus, and as it is a leisure day, they are going to take their children up the river in one of the penny steamboats, that they may inhale a little fresh air in the Parks.

It is a very long time since the family have been on the Thames for pleasure, and there is a deep shade of melancholy on the faces of both parents, nor do Rachel and Michael bound along with the light tread, nor speak in the loud joyous tones of children who are going out for pleasure. They are speaking to each other as they walk along, hand-in-hand, but their voices are subdued and sad, and their eyes full of tears, for the subject of their conversation is their dead sister, and the little child whom Hetty now leads looks up to the summer sky, and all unconscious of the pain he gives, asks his mother if sister Miriam can see him from behind the white clouds over their heads.

Two years have wrought a change in their fate. The two pounds borrowed from the Linusarian Loan Fund, had been the foundation of their renewed prosperity. It had been scrupulously repaid, and Lazarus, himself, was now a member of the society. He had been fortunate in finding friends; and this very summer he had left off working as a journeyman and commenced business for himself, and he has now a journeyman and an apprentice of his own.

One of his warmest patrons is Mr. ——, and he is often heard to say, when citing the story of Reuben Lazarus as an example of successful industry, that he is quite convinced that the best way of assisting the poor is to give them the means of helping themselves, and that a judicious Loan is far better than an injudicious Gift.

THE END.

MENASSEH BEN ISRAEL AND MOSES MENDELSSOHN.

We have had several times occasion to refer to Menasseh ben Israel, the rabbi, through whose exertions England once more became the home of a Jewish community. It will therefore not be out of place to reproduce a parallel drawn between this divine and Mendelssohn, by the modern biographer of the latter, Dr. Kayserling, rabbi of Edingen, Switzerland. The article is borrow from the rabbi's "Sephardim."

Menasseh ben Israel was born in the city of Lisbon in the year 1604. Who has not heard the name of this man, one of the most distinguished of Israel? Who has not admired this creative genius, this amiable personality, this pre-eminent doctor with all the excellencies which this man united in himself? He it was who imparted a decided tendency to his century. Shall we examine history to find one similar to our Menasseh? We cannot find a better predecessor for Moses Mendelssohn than this Portuguese Jew, Menasseh ben Israel; we know of no more suitable place for him in the history of culture of the Hebrew people than that which ranks him between the two Moses, between Maimonides and Mendelssohn.

Let us stop a moment before the pictures of the two reformers of their nation, of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Mendelssohn will always claim this pre-eminence above all other stars—everything he was he became by himself, his unexcelled diligence and admirable consistency. At a time when everything except Bible and Talmud was in discredit among the Israelites—when education and science were yet mere names among the Hebrews, Mendelssohn was abandoned in the world, poor and friendless. Struggling against the severest want, he plucked the finest fruits of knowledge.

Menasseh ben Israel, however, the scion of an old Spanish family, rich from home, enjoyed the advantages of an education corresponding to his wealth and the scientific attainments of his generation. When as a man he entered upon his sphere of action, he was no older than Mendelssohn was when he still battled with the difficulties of the very rudiments of the classical languages. At the age of eighteen, Menasseh was already head and leader of the congregation of Amsterdam.

Moses Mendelssohn never showed himself an advocate of his people—some isolated cases excepted, when he pleaded the cause of his oppressed co-religionists with some influential men. At the same time we must admit that Mendelssohn, partly from religious considerations, if we may call it so, avoided public action; for a mighty party of which, as may be judged from his actions and confessions, he was apparently a member, stood in his way at every step he might have ventured upon. The orthodox Israelite objected to him on account of his scientific aspirations and free thoughts. In their hearts, they considered Mendelsson's attachment to traditional Judaism, which he vene rated heart and soul as an artificial product, nay even as it has foolishly been asserted as hypocrisy. Should, indeed, this inactivity in the political sphere of so highly estimable a personage not rest upon some ground worthy of his noble character? We are firmly convinced that the grievous circumstances of his early youth so intimidated him that the traces thereof never left him. In his exemplary modesty, he never ventured to advocate the cause of his people in public. Who can tell whether he, if born under happier circumstances, would not have stepped before the thrones of kings and princes as Menasseh, his prototype, did, to plead openly and loudly for the rights of his nation.

The rich only have confidence. Menasseh ben Israel appeared boldly before Cromwell; the theologian and doctor, as he called himself, showed himself an advocate and eloquent pleader for his co-religionists and in a worthy manner solicited a home for the Hebrews. His labor was not in vain. Although the Israelites returned not to England at once, still the minds of her inhabitants were prepared, and eight years after Menasseh's appearance, the first synagogue was reared in London.

Both Mendelssohn and Menasseh ben Israel have the great merit to have overcome the prejudices of their fellow men. Both taught their respective generations the great truth, that the Israelite was not that superstitious and demoralized Jew they imagined, and Judaism and the Jewish religion need not shun the public gaze. Both had their sincerest friends among Christian doctors. Mendelssohn had his Lessing, Nicolai, Abbot, and many others. The then living doctors were proud to call themselves friends of the philosophical Jew, the Jewish Plato, as they called him. Menasseh ben Israel was the intimate friend of Hugo Grotius, Vossius, Barlaues, and others with whom he was in constant correspondence. Mendelssohn took care to improve his young co-religionists: he imbued the rising generation with a new, better, and purer spirit, and for the first time gave them a dure translation of the Bible freed from all scoria of ignorance. Menasseh took particular care to improve the schools of his congregation, and in his printing establishments he had the Ferrara (Spanish) translation of the Bible reprinted.

Mendelssohn was an active author, ruled the literary world with the products of his gifted mind, and proved himself the freest spirit of his age. Menasseh wrote his "Conciliator," a work which gained him the admiration of his cotemporary doctors, on Creation and Resurrection, as Mendelssohn wrote on the Soul. Menasseh wrote the "Salvation of the Jews," which Mendelssohn translated into German, and enriched with a preface.

Mendelsohn the philosopher and aesthetic the literary historiographer and critic, lived as a simple merchant, and weighed out silk for his employers' workmen. Menasseh, this "wonder of learning," was proprietor of a printing establishment and physician, stood in business connection with America, and was rabbi without any material advantage from his offices.

Too soon both, having reached nearly the same age, left this earthly habitation. Two men disappeared from the stage of life, two great minds whose actions and endeavors passed not traceless over mankind.

Was Menasseh also a poet like Moses Mendelssohn? His poetical genius placed him among the Spanish sons of the Muses. It was even believed that he would become another Aristophanes. He not only translated into Spanish poetry Phocylides, but also wrote a fine ode, which, like his prose, is full of poetical elegance. He also paraphrased the 126th Psalm in fine poetry.

Men like Menasseh ben Israel, Saul Levi Morteira who in the year 1615 came to Amsterdam with the earthly remains of Dr. Elias Montalto, the physician of Maria de Medicis, David Pardo, and other scholars of that age, rendered Amsterdam the metropolis of Hebrew lore, the new Eldorado, whither the wealthy and wise flocked, especially from Spain and Portugal, and where learning and genuine piety combined to form a new era.

הלל הזקן.
HILLEL THE ELDER.

It is recorded that R. Johanan was a pupil of Hillel; and in order to appreciate the history of our hero the more fully it will be necessary to state, that Hillel, or Hillel the Elder, who was also called Hillel the Prince, having come up from Babylon to Jerusalem, where he found בני בתירא (sons of Bethera), who were appointed priests after the death of Shemagah and Abtalion, and they conferred the title of prince on him. The beginning of his office was about one hundred years previous to the destruction of the temple. It was at that time the custom in Jerusalem that the kings were appointed from the house of the Asmoneans, בית חשמונאים priest from the house of Horedos, בית הורדוס. The Nassi, (prince,) however, was always from the house of David. The king was the leader in war and in political matters. All points of law, judgment, and statutes, however, were decided by the High Priest and the Nassi. Hillel was a descendant of the house of David, being a descendant of Shephatia, the son of Abital. Originally he was very poor, and suffered great distress. One day being anxious to enter the ישיבת (Rabbinical college), he came to the door, and being asked by the door-keeper to pay the charge of admittance, although it was very trifling, he was not able to give it.

It was a cold winter night, and he determined to lie down on the neighboring roof, having neither food nor shelter. The snow fell in large flakes, and poor Hillel had to make the canopy of Heaven his bed-cover, and the snow-covered roof his couch. What a terrible situation for a man of his high attainments! What an awful situation of self-humiliation to bear with the exclusion and its subsequent sufferings! Fortunately, it happened in the morning that Shemayah, looking out of the window of the college, described a human body, and making inquiries, immediately found, to his surprise, that it was the learned Hillel. The heads of the college at once fed and clothed him, and their kindness was not bestowed on an ungrateful subject.

Hillel studied hard, gradually attained the high position of *Nassi*, and extensively promulgated the study of the law. He had eighty pupils, the greatest of whom was Jonathan the son of Usiel, יוכתן בן עוזיאל known as Jonahan the Paraphrast, who stands next to Onkelos the Proselyte, in paraphrasing the books of Sacred Scripture from Hebrew into Chaldee. When Hillel succeeded to the high appointment of *Nassi*, which, next to high priest, was the greatest a Jew could obtain, he did not forget his humble origin, and to the last day of his life was most remarkable for his great humility and meekness. Such was the modesty and disdain of presumption which characterized Hillel the Prince, that he was reproved for it by his friends and disciples. But the Talmudical philosopher used to say, that rather than assume any pride or haughty bearing he would resign the appointment, and return to his former humble life. Wagers were laid by many great and distinguished foreigners, to whose ears the reputation of Hillel's meekness had reached, to provoke Hillel to passion, report having said that nothing in the world could make him angry. On the eve of a Sabbath, just as Hillel was ready to go to the synagogue, he was disturbed by three persons successively coming to propose the most frivolous questions, with a view of eliciting a reproof; but neither of them succeeded in ruffling his placid temper, or disturbing his meek disposition.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Delegates met at the Synagogue Chambers, Broadway, recently, Mr. Henry Josephi in the chair. The attention of the Committee was called to the present aspect of the "Swiss Treaty Question," and the necessity of taking steps to have the obnoxious clause in the treaty with the United States expunged, as was the case with the treaties lately ratified by the Swiss Confederation with the French and Dutch governments. The proceedings of a meeting held at Philadelphia, a fortnight ago, by delegates convened for the purpose of urging upon Congress the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution recognizing Christianity, were laid before the Committee, and were the subject of some discussion. It was determined to issue an address to the Congregations throughout the Union with reference to the common interests, and the necessity of conjoint action upon matters coming within the scope of the Board. After appointing various committees, and the transaction of routine business, the committee adjourned.—*N. Y. Jewish Messenger.*

FIRST HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this efficient benevolent organization was held on the 8th inst., when the following report was received:—

SAN FRANCISCO, January 8, 1865.

To the Members of the First Hebrew Benevolent Society:—

GENTLEMEN: Again I have the honor of presenting to you my Annual Report. It is with great satisfaction I am enabled to state that our Society continues progressing, and stands in a position equal to any of its like character.

The funds and members have steadily increased, and this year are considerably in excess of the past, notwithstanding the calls on our purse are constantly on the increase, and far above the amounts received for monthly dues.

I have drawn this year 276 orders, amounting to $9,503 85; of which, $4,503 85 have been expended for charitable purposes. We have elected 31 new members during the past year.

Our assets are this year $9,000; which will be shown to you by the reports of our Treasurer and Secretary.

I regret the painful duty devolved on me to record the demise of three of our members, in the year just past, viz: Mr. A. Perlberg, Mr. M. B. Ashim, and Mr. A. Englander; who, while living, were good and firm supporters of this Society.

Having given much attention to the subject of a Widows' and Orphans' Fund, I would suggest the establishment of such, as I firmly believe it would greatly increase our Society and extend its sphere of usefulness, and most of our members being fathers of families, I think it no more than right that some permanent means should be devised for the assistance of those they may be unfortunate enough to leave behind, when the same may be necessary. The loss of three of our members in the past year, two of whom left large families, still more impress my mind with its necessity, and I would recommend that the dues of members be increased 25 cents monthly; which amount should constitute a fund for this purpose, together with one-fourth or one-third of the net proceeds of our annual celebration, which fund to remain intact till 1870.

The Board of Trustees were empowered by you at their last annual session to purchase a piece of land for Hospital purposes, and to expend $3,000. They have given the matter great attention, and find the amount altogether insufficient; and the funds of the Society not not warranting the expenditure of a large amount, I would recommend that the former resolution be abolished, as there is really for a long time to come no necessity for such an establishment, and the amount necessary to conduct the same would be very large.

I must return my thanks to the Ball Committee for their valuable services, and which has resulted in such success to our finances—the same having netted $2,815 15.

To the members of the Board of Trustees I am deeply indebted for their punctual attendance at the various meetings, and for their valuable services in assisting me in raising the Society to the proud position it now enjoys. I would also express my satisfaction with the manner in which the Auditing Committee have fulfilled their arduous duties.

The terms of the various officers cease this day, and you will in due course be called on to elect those to serve for the ensuing year, and I earnestly hope every member will do his best to elect those who are able and willing to devote a portion of their time to the affairs of the Society, as its welfare entirely depends on its officers.

Returning you my heartfelt thanks for the support rendered me during my term of office,

I remain yours, respectfully,

C. MEYER, President.

It was moved, and seconded, "That the President's report be received, entered on the minutes, and published in THE HEBREW and *Gleaner*;" which being put to vote, was unanimously adopted.

B. ISAACS, Secretary.

The election of officers for the succeeding year, resulted as follows:—C. Meyer, President, re-elected; J. Baum, V. P.; B. Isaacs, Secretary, re-elected; Jacob Rich, Treasurer, re-elected; J. P. Newmark, Samuel Marks, F. Pulvermacher, M. Brown, J Alexander, Trustees, re-elected; P. Born, Collector, re-elected.

EDUCATION.—Every boy should have his head, his heart and his hand educated: let this truth never be forgotten. By the proper education of his head, he will be taught what is good, and what is evil—what is wise, and what is foolish—what is right and what is wrong. By the proper education of his heart he will be taught to love what is good wise and right; and to hate what is evil, foolish, and wrong; and by the proper education of his hand, he will be enabled to supply his wants, to add to his comforts, and to assist those that are around him. The highest objects of a good education are to reverence and obey God, and to love and serve mankind: everything that helps us in attaining these objects is of great value, and everything that hinders us is completely worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head and love in the heart, the hand is ever ready to do good; order and peace smile around, and sin and sorrow are almost unknown.

No two things differ more than hurry and despatch. Hurry is the mark of a weak mind, despatch of a strong one. A weak man in office, like a squirel in a cage, is laboring eternally, but to no purpose, and in constant motion without getting on a jot; like a turnstile, he is in everybody's way, but stops nobody; he talks a great deal, but says very little; looks into everything, but sees into nothing; has a hundred irons in the fire, but few of them are hot, and with those few that are, he only burns his fingers.

A good conscience is to the soul what health is to the body. It preserves a constant ease and serenity within us, and more than countervails all the calamities and afflictions that can befall us.

TIME.

To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven."—Eccles. iii. 1.

The text selected, containing the admonition of the wisest of men, is well worthy the consideration of us all.

Always complaining of the uncertainty of human life, and the brevity of our days on earth; ever coining new terms and phrases to express, in sorrow, the rapid progress of time, still, of nothing are we more wasteful than of this which we prize so much and throw away so freely. One moment we speak of the priceless value of the golden sands of time, and, to intensify our appreciation of their worth, represent our arch-enemy, death, as engaged in spilling the sands of our life; and at another moment, judging from the mode in which we use the hour-glass of our lives, we ourselves spill the sand, and tread it under foot, with as much unconcern, as if, like the sand of the seashore, we could gather it by handfuls, and renew the supply at our own will and pleasure.

We deposite in strong places, things which are of little value in comparison with life itself, and we guard them with jealous care; but as to our time, to recall one day of which we would give all our gold and all our silver—why, this inestimable treasure, we part with upon the easiest terms, and often seek out new means and opportunities of "killing' it.

I allude, not specially to those spendthrifts of time, who part with it because they know not its value, but to those also to whom God has given understanding, and who still use time so unprofitably as to entitle them to be ranged in the same category with the thoughtless profligate, who runs through his patrimony of time, without a thought of the eternal to-morrow.

For if the wisest of us were to sit down and take an account of our years, and calculate the time spent upon our ordinary avocations and habits, reckoning at what cost we purchase the various necessaries of our daily life, how small would generally appear the item of time actually expended upon the true ends of living—how trivial would be the sum-total of time employed for such purposes as are in reality of use to us—such as dignify our position as intellectual, moral and spiritual beings, or such as we might hope would appear to our credit in the ledger, open before God, for our perusal in Eternity!

Come, dear readers let us pause in our hurried and thoughtless progress, and consider how careful we ought to be to employ our present time profitably; and let us form our resolutions that may assist us in regulating our future time—Heaven knows how short it may be!

The first duty that claims our consideration, and to which a large amount of time is required, is education.

Rightly to educate the mind and to the duties of life, is not so easy a task as some imagine; and how much of that time expended by us all, is required to instruct the one and to school the other! How much of a parent's and a child's time must be devoted to discipline the disposition, to correct the disorders of temper, to bend the bias for good, to strengthen the principle of virtue! How large a portion of an adult must be devoted to attain a career of usefulnes dependent upon an educated experience!

To learn to do good is an essential part of man's education, whatever may be his calling or avocation in life. One must learn how to be good and charitable, just the same as one must learn a trade or a profession. Good intentions, devoid of experience and prudence, effect but little good in the world; nay, they very often defeat their own object. The inexperienced philanthropist only creates pauperism; the mercy that is not regulated by juslice, creates crime; one must be apprenticed to good-doing to accomplish anything worth doing.

All this education, all this apprenticeship, requires a wise husbanding of time. And not only is it required for the sake of others, but is necessary for our own moral culture. We have to learn how to control ourselves, how to keep our inclinations, our desires, and our emotions within the bonds of duty—how to school the eye against envy—how to restrain the tongue from uncharstable censure, to walk steadily in the paths of rectitude, to deport ourselves with humility, when fortune smiles, and to maintain a manly pride in the hour of adversity. We have to learn also how to suffer, how to be proof against unmerited reproach, how to make sacrifices of the heart's best wishes at the call of duty, how to bear many burdens, and many sorrows—the more felt because, perhaps, they shun the light—yes, yes, we have to learn to become the heroes of private life—to make the most and best of our position, to accept it with a patient spirit, and to use it with advantage, for the benefit of the world, every gift and every faculty entrusted to us by Almighty God.

Each, and every one, of these duties, demands a long practice and a large proportion of the time at our disposal. Surely, surely the work is much and the time is limited.

Consider how much time is occupied by our natural and artificial wants and cravings, before we can devote the "over hours" to our intellectual and moral advancement.

Supposing that we enjoy the fullness of days; even then, part of life passes away before the dawn of reason gives us even a glimmering sense of good and evil—a greater part before we arrive at any point of understanding—an enormous proportion in the oblivion of sleep; and if you add to this the time of those infirmities which cloud old age, how short is the actual time at our disposal, how small a portion of our little day are the actual working hours!

If such, then, is the limitation of the whole term allotted to us for the formation of character, and for the reciprocal duties of life, with what circumspection, with what good husbandry, with what prudent consideration should we regard every moment of our time.

Far be it from us to advocate an ascetic life, made up of useless sighs and melancholy inaction. We would advocate a useful against a frivolous life. God himself has prescribed days of joy and gladness, to be passed in cultivating kindly affections and generous sympathies. He has sanctified days of rest and invested them with holy rites calculated to bring into play social amenities. It is no waste of time to exchange the greeting of friendship; to enliven the social hour; to call forth the innocent laugh. The wise and the good dignify such moments, and seize upon them with avidity to impart some profitable lesson, by turning morality in sport to religion in earnest. Congeniality, that does not disgrace itself into buffoonery, is far from a useless appropriation of time. "There is a time to laugh," is a sentiment which virtue delights to echo. The golden rule of life is, that there is a time for everything, and time enough if properly applied.

The consideration of the shortness of time should be a powerful inducement to apply ourselves, without delay, to the business of life, and to despatch our work with becoming diligence. To repine at the shortness of life is an useless waste of time, and but occupies the time at our disposal for active duties. The dilatory man is always in a hurry, and yet does nothing. He is always too late, because he has time to spare. The great and first principle in the employment of time, is so to order it that every hour brings its arranged work—to anticipate but not to defer.

And how solemn is the injunction, "Boast not thyself of to-morrow," when regarded in connection wit our religious duties!

If we would but reflect on the eternity that is before us, which, even to-morrow may be opened to us; then, we should miss no opportunity of improvement, and every hour should find us wiser and better. "It is time enough," are not words for man to utter. To-morrow may never come. True the sun may shine, but *our* to-morrow may be the grave. The sands of time that we now waste may be the last in our glass. To day we scatter them with a full hand, and to-morrow the glass may lie shattered. The time that is past was ours; as we employed it, well or ill, so will our reckoning be. Future time, to-morrow's boast, we cannot reckon upon. We are sure of nothing but the present; and if we lose this, we lose all that is ours—all that, perhaps, may ever be ours.

Let us but think of the time we have already wasted, and the opportunities we have already lost by trusting that most wily enemy, that thief of our time, to-morrow. Trust to your to-morrow's resolves no longer; now or never, to every good impulse, to every call of duty, to every religious obligation. The business of to-morrow, if we are spared, will be all important enough for itself, for we know not what a day may bring forth. Every day has its work, which, if properly done, has enough in it to tax our best energies; and sufficient for the day is the work thereof.

Let not the sun go down upon labors intentionally deferred, that might have been concluded to-day. To-day we have time at our disposal—to-morrow, and we may be ourselves disposed of at the will and bidding of Him who gave us work to do, and limited the hours of our labor. If we neglect His charge—our work—by deferring to the ever shifting to-morrow, we have no excuse to utter when summoned to show the results of our lives; for we have been admonished thus: "Boast not of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."

But if our *work* of to-day be completed, then may we rejoice in the great to-morrow, when time itself shall be no more, and the laborer in short lived time, receives his reward in Eternity. —*Lond. Jewish Asso. for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.*

PASSING AWAY—ABIDING FOREVER.

"One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever."—Eccles. i, 4.

What a fund of thought lies in these simple words! A philosopher's comment upon history We see a generation of men struggling for greatness, seeking honor, fame, and riches; working with might and main for that which they prize as the greatest of earthly gifts. Yet but a little time—and the whole generation passeth away, another generation cometh; but the dumb and senseless earth survives them all.

Here is a race of men seized with the mad lust for conquest. A nation covets territory not its own; war is waged, and the envied lands are strewn with dead; the ground is moist with the blood of friend and foe; the dumb earth echoes the wild cry of the dying warriors. Men fight as though the world itself and its existence hung quivering on the issue. No one would think, to see them fight, that those senseless hills and tranquil valleys are the cause. The battle is fought and won. The conqueror is proud of his grand victory. To him it seems as if the whole world were his. The vanquished bend their heads in sorrow and in shame. To them it seems the world is at an end. But yet a few years, and the proud victor himself is vanquished by death; the consequences of the fearful struggle are effaced, and history records the deadly struggle as a fratricidal contest, without just cause, and without lasting effect. The rivals have passed away; their descendants are friends and brothers; the land for which the war was waged is now a scene of peace; and the "everlasting hills," the witness of the battle storm, now cast their quiet shadows on fields where golden sheaves of corn are lying, just on the spot where once the dead and wounded warriors lay. The struggle is long past. The one generation has passed away, and another has taken its place, but those everlasting hills remain.

And, in the realms of society, what wars have been waged between party and party, between class and class! Men have set up a nation of their own, called it a principle, worshipped it, sacrificed to it time, influence, and means, and spent all life in rivalry, with misdirected aim and meaningless end. Wait but a few short years, and the imaginary principle for which they contended is whirled away in the hurricane of progress; that generation has taken its place, with new ideas, new principles, perhaps as faulty as the old, and still the world goes on—"the earth abideth forever."

And as to individuals, who shall recount the mercenary strifes and enmity which have set brother against brother, and friend against friend in the mad thirst for wealth? Who shall find scorn enough for those who fight about money, as though its possession were eternal? Who shall say how many lives have been embittered by the hatred which they themselves have fostered, and by the miserable thought of revenge which they have cherished as their darling idea? What matters it. A few years and all is changed. All the petty squabbles, which at the time seemed so important, absolutely forgotten. The rivals have passed away. Their enmity has died with them, and still the world goes on—"the earth abideth forever."

Well, what is the use of all this sentiment? It is a mass of truisms which none will venture to dispute. Yet they have their moral.

Such facts teach us to be tolerant in our thoughts, humble in our conduct, diffident of our opinions, mindful of our fallibility. Why fight so hard, when we scarce know whether our cause is just? To day we think we are right; to-morrow, one little fact just comes to light, and shows that we are wrong. At best, our knowledge is but twilight. We groupe about uncertain where we tread.

And why sacrifice peace and good will in the pursuit of gain? Why fight so hard for treasures so shortlived? Why foster pride in wealth which melts away? We see the rich grow poor; we see the beggar become a millionaire. It is quite proverbial that the rich man who falls into poverty declares his misfortunes to be due to causes over which he had no control. This is often true. But the poor man who grows rich might more frequently say that his good fortune has been due to the like uncontrollable circumstances. That which fools call chance, and wise men Providence, contributes more to success than the successful care to admit.

And what if the merit of success be all our own? Self reliance is good; but it must go hand in hand with humanity. What right have we to assert superiority, and make a show of greatness? Will it last? Where will it be when our "generation passeth away, and another generation cometh?

Above all, let the instability of all human affairs afford the great incentive to lay up a store of good deeds for eternity. What use is there in giving all our time and energy to the pursuit of gain, without aim or end, beyond the mere love of accumulating? To gather wealth as the heavens gather moisture, so as to distribute it again to the famished earth—such gathering is worthy of man, and the wealth so acquired "abideth forever." Nor is it the rich alone who can thus gain everlasting wealth. The poor man, too, who daily sets aside a portion of his only wealth—his time—to purposes of well-doing, striving to improve himself, his children, and his neighbors, speaking a kind word where kindness is food to a starving heart, giving a helping hand to raise those who have fallen, and silencing that gruff voice of virtuous indignation which makes sinners sin again—such a man lays up a store of riches which last forever. What if poverty be his lot on earth, so long as there is wealth awaiting him in a better home? To him life here is hope, and life hereafter, hope fulfilled and realized.

And when we see how generation after generation passes away, how men-made principles fade, how human laws wither and die, must we not look with awe, respect, and love upon those everlasting hills—Religion and its principles? They never change. In every age and clime they are standards of right, when all other standards fail. Opinions alter—the principles of right and wrong, set down in the Divine code, never. There we see typical laws—laws which, applied to the requirements of all times, yield the best types of right and justice. They govern the world, though the world so often ignores it. Without religion and its teachings, the world could not live; with it, it possesses everlasting youth; and thus it is that, though "one generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, the earth abideth forever."

Cherish and love this grand elixir which gives life to the earth, and it will give you, too, perpetual life in the world to come.—*London Association for the Diffusion of Knowledge.*

HEBREW MEN AND TIMES.

ABRAHAM.

Nor is the fame of the mother's beauty inferior to that of the father's dignity. Sarah, "the princess, was of such exceeding loveliness that her honor could be defended only by a miracle." The father of the faithful himself, as two different narrations tell, deceived the king whose hospitality he shared, by declaring her to be his sister, in fear of dying for her sake. The Arabs say that she was made in the perfect likeness of Eve, to whom God had given two-thirds of all beauty; while for the remainder a third was reserved for the patriarch Joseph alone. It is added, that she was taken into Egypt in a chest, like precious merchandise, to be hid from the eye of spoilers; and when this was opened by the king's order, the whole land was brightened with her effulgence.

From his journey to Egypt Abraham returned, by the king's favor "very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold." When the five kings of the plain were beaten by the banded Syrian chieftains, and Lot was carried off captive with them, he armed more than three hundred of his own clan, (represented afterwards as "captains of a countless force,") and brought back both prisoners and spoil. As he passed near the Jordan on his return, Melchizedek, "king of Salem" and "priest of the Most High God," (whom Jewish fancy fondly hold to have been Shem himself,) brought forth bread and wine, and blessed him in the name of the mighty EL, "possessor of heaven and earth." As conqueror and deliverer, his title is thus sanctioned by the most venerable religion of the soil.

It is in his tent at Hebron that he receives, with Oriental hospitality, the mysterious messengers who pass on with their message of doom to the insolent inhabitants of Sodom; and entreats Jehovah face to face in their behalf, and wins from him the promise that they shall be spared if only ten righteous men are found within the place. Thus in the boldest strain of legendary narrative ever framed are combined the pathos of a drama and the piety of antique faith. The vividest picture is presented, both of Abraham's own free access to the Deity, and of the awful and unredeemed depravity of the Canaanitish race. The dread Power of the earthquake-convulsion and the volcanic fire is a person in the dialogue, and yields, step by step, to the powerful intercession of the holy man. The inexorable Just pauses in the execution of his decree; and, for Abraham's sake, relents on the easiest terms of mercy—sparing from destruction all that share his blood. The patriarch intercedes for a people that must finally be swept away before his descendants, and thus lays for them, as it were, a claim on the gratitude of those tribes, requited only by their obstinate hate; while, on the other hand, the race doomed to perish is shown to be so desperately and unredeemably abandoned, that the "ten righteous" are nowhere to be found.

The work of vengeance could no longer be delayed. The volcanic fire burst forth. The earthquake swallowed the cities of the polluted plain, and the bitter waters flowed over them. "And Abraham got up early in the morning, to the place where he had stood before Jehovah's face; and he looked towards Sodom and Gomorrah, and behold, and lo! the smoke of the country went up as the smoke of a furnace." Lot, by the lead of the two messengers, had fled "out of the midst of the overthrow," and dwelt with his daughters still in the country towards the east; where he became the father of Moab and Ammon, the two great cities of the hill-country southward from Damascus. The animosity cherished towards them in after years by the tribes of Israel has its justifying pretext in the hateful legend of their birth.

Abraham, meanwhile, had removed from the near vicinity of so frightful a catastrophe, and lived farther to the southwest, near Beer-sheba—the well consecrated by his league with Abimelech, the local chief. Here Ishmael, born of the Egyptian Hagar, was expelled with his mother from Abraham's tent. By the beautiful tradition prevailing through the East, the young boy's life was saved by an angel discovering to Hagar a spring of water when he was just perishing with thirst. The Arabs call the name of that fountain Zemzem, from the bubbling of its waters, and say it is in Mecca, their holy city; but the Hebrews call it Beer-lahairoi, that is, the "Well of the Wisdom of life." So Ishmael became a dweller in the desert, with an Egyptian princess for his bride; and was the father of those wild tribes whose hand has been against every man, and every man's hand against them, until this day.

GOOD MANNERS.—Good manners are the blossoms of good sense, and, it may be added, of good feeling too; for if the law of kindness be written in the heart, it will lead to that disinterestedness in little as well as in great things—that desire to oblige, and attention to the gratification of others, which is the foundation of good manners.

Miscellaneous.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of FRANK & Co. was dissolved on the 10th day of December, by mutual consent.

JOSEPH H. FRANK.
A. ROTHSCHILD.

The undersigned, having assumed the entire interest of his late partner, will continue the Importing Stationery business at 410 Sacramento Street, under the same name of FRANK & Co., and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

JOSEPH H. FRANK.
de16 410 Sacramento Street.

INDUSTRIAL FAIR
Mechanics' Institute.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS ON California Brandies, Cordials and Bitters; held September 28th, 1864.

First Premium Awarded to Squarza for Punches.

First Premium for Cordials.

First Premium for Squarza's Hygienic Bitters.

The Committee think this is a fit occasion not only to award to true merit, and stamp with verity an article (or articles) worthy of public confidence and patronage, but also to put their seal of condemnation upon VILLAINOUS COMPOUNDS, BASE IMITATIONS AND WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, which resemble the genuine only in their names.

Squarza's Punches, Cordials and Bitters,

on exhibition, declared them to be composed of the best material, and that the same were manufactured with science and utmost care.

The Committee, in their deliberation, had to rely entirely upon the numbers on the bottles; knowing nothing of the authors of either samples submitted to their examination, but were unanimous in their approbation of the one, and the condemnation of the other,

Respectfully submitted,
DR. I. ROWELL, Professor of Chemistry,
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
FRANCIS C. BELDEN,
de16 Committee.

REMOVAL.

M. LANZENBERG & CO.,

Cloth Importers,

(Paris House, 18 Rue Neuve, St. Eustache,)

HAVE REMOVED FROM THEIR OLD number, 612 Clay street, to their new, elegant and spacious Warehouse and Salerooms, No. 628 and 630 Clay Street, and 633 Merchant Street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets.

M. LAZENBERG & CO. deal largely in all kinds of goods suitable for mens' wear, of newest styles and finest qualtty—Broadcloths, Beaver Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Billiard Cloths, Black and Brown Silk Velvets, Velvet Vestings, Silk and Cashmere Vestings, Furniture Plushes, Hatters' Plushes and Trimmings, also, the genuine French Velvet Cloth, Plaid Cassimeres, Sealskin Velours, and Red and White Cloths suitable for Ladies' Cloakings, and have a large assortment of Bindings, Buttons, etc.

We feel assured that our friends in the city and country will find it to their advantage to visit this extensive Cloth House, and make their selections from the elegant stock of fresh goods now being opened. de9-3m

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SAN FRANCISCO, SEPT. 28, 1864.—Messrs. President and Officers Mechanics Institute, A. D. 1864.—Gentleman:—The undersigned, a Committee chosen to determine the respective merits of the Gold Pens exhibited for competition, after a long, careful and thorough trial, both as to Mechanical construction, and adaptation to the wants of the Writing Public, do find:

First—More compass of the Nib.
Second—More flexibility.
Third—More Support for the Point.
Fourth—A fine ink Slit in the Point.

(The absolutely requisite qualities for good writing) in the gold pens of Mr. W. B. J. Kenny, than any other on exhibition. Therefore we award to the aforesaid W. B. J. Kenney for the best gold pens exhibited, the premium over all others, and recommend to him a "GOLD MEDAL," as the evidence thereof, appropriately engraved.

Respectfully Yours, W. L. D. BARDE
F. P. HEALD,
oc14 tf Committee on Gold Pens.

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no18-3m

The Hebrew.

Philo Jacoby..... Herausgeber.

„Wasser thut's freilich nicht!"

(Ein Weinlied.)

Von Leopold Jacoby.

Als ich noch in die Räume ging,
Wo an der Wand die Tafel hing,
Und an dem Pult das Stöcklein,
Und sah, wie mancher Mutter Sohn
Erhielt den Satz der Religion
Aufs Höslein und aufs Röcklein:
Da grollt' ich aller Glaubenslehr';
Mich jammerten die Dulder sehr,
Doch nie mein Herz so um sie litt,
Lernte ich manches mit.

Dort war ich nämlich nur als Gast,
Und trug drum nicht die Glaubenslast
Wie sie mit Heroismus,
Mir brachte nimmer jene Stund'
Die Qualen von dem großen und
Dem kleinen Katechismus;
Doch wußt ich schließlich mehr daraus
Wie manches alte Glaubenshaus,
Und, litten's nur die frommen Herrn,
Hätt' ich geholfen gern.

Von jenem Spruch und Versgewühl
Ists wohl kein Wunder, wenn gar viel
Mir schwand aus dem Gedächtniß;
Doch einen Satz bewahr' ich noch,
Und halt ihn ewig werth und hoch
Als heiliges Vermächtniß;
Es ist ein Spruch, so kurz, so klar,
So unscheinbar und doch so wahr,
Es ist der Satz, der mahnend spricht:
„Wasser thut's freilich nicht!"

Ich sing' und lobe mir den Mann,
Der diesen Glaubenssatz ersann,
Ihm tönen meine Jamben,
Ihn sollen feiern spät und früh
Die Musen und die Musici
Mit Jubeldithyramben,
Und wo ein Weinfreund Nectar trinkt,
Ruf' er mit gläubigem Gesicht:
„Wasser thut's freilich nicht!"

Hört mich, ihr Zecher rings im Staat,
Hört mich und folget meinem Rath
Und thut darin nicht Einspruch:
Grabt ein in jeden Weinpokal,
Grabt ein als Glaubensideal
Den negativen Weinspruch,
Auf daß, wenn Ihr am Trunk Euch labt,
Ihr stets den Satz vor Augen habt,
Der Weingenuß Euch macht zur Pflicht:
„Wasser thut's freilich nicht!"

Und ich, als treuer Bacchussohn,
Ich groll' nicht mehr der Religion,
Die solchen Satz als Norm hat;
Ich schwör' auf ihn von Herzen gern,
Weil er so wundersüßen Kern
In wunderbarer Form hat:
So lang' ich noch von Wein, von Wein
Erhaschen kann ein Tröpfelein,
Glaub' ich bis mir das Auge bricht:
„Wasser thut's freilich nicht!"

(Für den „Hebrew.")

Berlin, 17. Nov. 1864.

Die seit beinahe Jahresfrist in unserer Gemeinde discutirte Frage, wer die Stelle des verstorbenen Dr. Sachs einnehmen soll, scheint nun endlich ihre Erledigung gefunden zu haben; von zuverlässiger Seite erfahre ich, daß die Wahl auf den Dr. Joel in Breslau gefallen ist. Aus einem meiner früheren Briefe wird Ihnen wohl noch erinnerlich sein, wie eine einflußreiche Partei gegen die Anstellung dieses Gelehrten unter dem Vorwande agitirte, er hätte sich in Breslau zu nachsichtig gegen die Neuerer gezeigt; glücklicherweise bewies nun die Majorität unseres Repräsentantencollegiums, daß sie weit davon entfernt sei, Toleranz als ein Vergehen zu betrachten, und die Berliner Gemeinde kann sich zu ihrer Entscheidung um so mehr Glück wünschen, als der Gewählte für ebenso human wie kenntnißreich und religiös gilt. — Wann Dr. Joel sein Amt antreten wird, ist noch ungewiß, schwerlich jedoch vor Einweihung der neuen Synagoge, die ihrer Vollendung in Bälde entgegensieht.

Von der Synagoge führen mich nur wenige Schritte zu dem Auerbach'schen Waisenhause. Dieses Institut ist durch die letztwilligen sehr bedeutenden Zuwendungen des verstorbenen Rentier Lesser Jonas, deren Annahme inzwischen die landesherrliche Genehmigung ertheilt worden, nicht nur in den Stand gesetzt, die Zahl der Waisenhausstellen in einem dem großen Bedürfnisse Berlin's entsprechenden Verhältnisse zu erhöhen, sondern auch im Sinne der Statuten den aus der Anstalt in das öffentliche Leben tretenden Waisen, welche sich der empfangenen Wohlthaten fortgesetzt würdig zeigen, in Krankheitsfällen, bei etwaigen Studien, bei der Etablirung, bei der Verheirathung der Mädchen weitere statutengemäße Unterstützungen zu gewähren, was bisher nicht geschehen konnte, weil die fundationsmäßigen Mittel nicht einmal zur Unterhaltung der verhältnißmäßig geringen Zahl der Waisenhauszöglinge hinreichten, vielmehr noch freiwillige Sammlungen in unserer Gemeinde veranstaltet werden mußten. Der Vermögenszuwachs, welcher der Anstalt zufällt, beträgt 170,000 Thaler. Bereits vor mehreren Jahren hat übrigens der verstorbene Jonas der Anstalt ein Capital von 25,000 Thaler geschenkt.

Von sonstigen bemerkenswerthen Ereignissen innerhalb unserer Gemeinde ist heute nur zu melden, daß einem Gerüchte zufolge mehrere unserer jüdischen Mitbürger und zwar solche, die mit Glücksgütern gesegnet sind, den Entschluß zu einer Pilgerfahrt nach Jerusalem gefaßt haben. Sie wollen sich von hier nach Wien begeben und von dort einen Dragoman sowie zwei des Arabischen kundige Diener mit sich nehmen.

Allgemeineres Interesse erregt die unerfreuliche Wendung, welche in die Behandlung der Emancipationsfrage seitens unserer Regierung eingetreten zu sein scheint. Die Gleichberechtigung der Israeliten in Preußen hatte während der letzten Jahre große Förderung erfahren; in neuester Zeit jedoch sind Fälle von Restrictionen an die Oeffentlichkeit gekommen, welche eine Rückkehr zur früheren Intoleranz befürchten lassen. Zu letzteren zählte die sich häufende Nichtbestätigung von jüdischen Stadtverordneten und Räthen und unter andern der Umstand, daß hier in Berlin die Wahl eines christlichen Predigers vom Ober-Consistorium rückgängig gemacht wurde, weil bei dieser Wahl ein jüdisches Magistratsmitglied seine Stimme abgegeben hatte.

Aus Schlesien dagegen wird der Fall eines gegentheiligen Verhaltens der Behörden mitgetheilt. Die königliche Regierung zu Oppeln hat nämlich unsern Glaubensgenossen L. Weigert, Mitglied des Magistrats zu Rosenberg in Oberschlesien, nach weimaliger Wahl als Mitglied der städtischen Schuldeputation bestätigt; freilich verwendeten sich auch für den allgemein beliebten und geachteten Mann sowohl der katholische Erzpriester als der evangelische Geistliche. Die gleiche Toleranz und eine nicht genug anzuerkennende Festigkeit hat vor wenigen Wochen der Danziger Magistrat bewiesen, indem er zum Prüfungs-Commissarius der Elbinger höheren Töchterschule einen Israeliten ernannte und gegen die Remonstration der Marienwerder Regierung seinen Beschluß durchführte.

Auf jüdisch-literarischem Gebiete herrscht bei uns große Rührigkeit; als Beweis der Meisterschaft, mit welcher die hebräische Sprache von unseren gelehrten Zeitgenossen gehandhabt wird, sende ich Ihnen den Prospect eines in Leipzig erscheinenden jüdischen Witz- und Unterhaltungsblattes, redigirt vom Rabbiner Dr. B. Fischer. Biokoreth haittim, „Geißel der Zeit," nennt sich dieses jüngste bisher einzig dastehende Product der jüdischen Literatur; es erscheint, wie die Ankündigung in witziger Weise lautet, alle Tage, mit Ausnahme derjenigen, an welchem nicht Rosch Chaudesch ist, d. h. alle 4 Wochen. Das Titelbild zeigt eine männliche Figur in moderner Tracht, welche die Geißel über die Zeit, einen Greis mit Stundenglas und Sense, schwingt. Auf den übrigen Illustrationen sehen wir Louis Napoleon mit einem Glase in der Hand, im Begriffe nach Rhein und Mosel, nämlich dem betreffenden Weine zu greifen; ferner den Gegensatz und die Entwickelung der Trachten von Adam bis zur neuesten Zeit, dargestellt in einer langen Reihe von verschiedenartig gekleideten Rabbinen. Die Ausstattung des Blattes ist höchst sauber und ansprechend; möge es ihm daher gelingen, einen recht zahlreichen Leserkreis zu gewinnen und so seiner Devise getreu das Angenehme mit dem Nützlichen zu vereinen.

H. Jacoby.

Marokko.—(Die Juden und das marokkanische Recht.)—Wenn ein europäischer Minister in einem Schreiben, das nota bene in die Oeffentlichkeit dringt, das feierliche Versprechen gibt, die Unterthanen seines Herrn nach Recht und Gerechtigkeit zu behandeln, so kann man überzeugt sein, daß er auch sein Wort halten und wenigstens nicht durch gar zu auffallende Thatsachen die öffentliche Meinung herausfordern wird. Nicht ganz derselben Ansicht scheinen die maurischen Minister zu sein, wenigstens nicht der Vezier Sr. marokkanischen Majestät. Er versprach nämlich in einem Briefe, den Sir Moses Montefiore seinerzeit in den „Times" veröffentlichte, den jüdischen Bewohnern Marokkos allen gesetzlichen Schutz angedeihen zu lassen und jede Ungerechtigkeit gegen sie streng zu ahnden; trotzdem kommen solche Fälle, wie der in folgendem Briefe erzählte vor:

Sir Moses Montefiore ꝛc.

Mogador, 25. Juli 1864.

Geehrter Herr! Es fällt mir die schmerzliche Aufgabe zu, Sie von einem beklagenswerthen Ereignisse zu unterrichten, das sich vor Kurzem in der Nähe dieser Stadt zugetragen hat.

Ein armer Jude, Namens Joseph Ben Eish M'Sellim, ein Bewohner unserer Stadt, reiste in seinem Geschäfte in der Provinz Haha. Er war gezwungen, eine Klage bei dem Oberhaupte dieser Provinz wegen Gelbes, das ihm gestohlen wurde, vorzubringen. Es scheint, daß der Vertreter des Gouverneurs, Sidi Hussein — der Gouverneur Hadi Abdallah war abwesend — den Worten des Juden keinen Glauben schenkte; er ließ ihn unter dem Einfluß der schlechten Meinung, die er von ihm hatte, mit Ruthen peitschen, und zwar so arg, daß der arme Joseph Ben Eish todt auf dem Platze blieb. Einige Stunden später wollten einige Glaubensgenossen die Leiche beerdigen, aber auch das wurde ihnen vom Sidi Hussein verweigert.

Ich bin ꝛc.

Abraham Corcos.

Der arme Briefschreiber vermeidet aus naheliegenden Gründen, Sidi Hussein durch eine schroffe Darstellung dieses Vorfalls noch mehr zu reizen, und mit allem Aufwande diplomatischer Kunst trachtet er die That so milde als möglich darzustellen. Die That spricht übrigens zu laut, um mit schönen Worten verhüllt oder gemildert zu werden.

Er beeilt sich, von seiner versöhnlichen Absicht geleitet, in einem zweiten Briefe, datirt vom 4. August, zu melden, daß ein Arrangement getroffen wurde. Der Brief lautet mit Weglassung alles Nebensächlichen:

Der Obergouverneur der Provinz Haha, Sidi Hadi Abdalla, ist nach seinem Wohnsitz daselbst zurückgekehrt. So wie seine Excellenz die Einzelheiten des Vorfalles erfahren hatte, sprach er seine lebhafte Mißbilligung über das Benehmen seines Stellvertreters in dieser abscheulichen Geschichte aus, und er hat einen langen Brief an unsern Gouverneur, Kaid El Mehddie, geschrieben und ihn beauftragt, ein Meeting der Häupter der Juden von Mogador zu berufen und ihnen den Inhalt des Schreibens mitzutheilen: „zur Entschuldigung und mit mannigfachen Versprechungen Sorge zu tragen, daß die Wiederholung so grober Gewaltthätigkeiten in Zukunft nicht mehr möglich werde, und indem er seinen Wunsch ausspricht, für das unglückliche Ereigniß, das, wie er sagt, in seiner Abwesenheit ganz ohne sein Wissen stattgefunden, einigen Ersatz zu leisten, erbietet sich Se. Excellenz eine Geldbuße zur Sühne und zum Trost für die Familie des Verstorbenen zu erlegen, und daß die Familie ihm, nach dem Brauch der Mauren, eine Freisprechung oder Verzeihung für das Leben der Getödteten geben soll." Als die Versammlung der Juden den Inhalt des besagten Schreibens kennen lernte, wurde Rath gehalten, und nachdem die Juden erwogen hatten, daß sie früher zur Zeit der französischen und spanischen Kriege in diesem Reich eine verhältnißmäßig gute Behandlung und Beschützung von dem Volke der Provinz Haha, unter Leitung des besagten Kaid Hadi Abdallah erfahren hatten; und da sie fürchteten, sich in ähnlichen Verhältnissen die Mißgunst des Volkes der besagten Provinz zuzuziehen, riefen sie den Anverwandten des Verstorbenen zu, sie sollen die Vorschläge des besagten Haidi Abdalla annehmen. Die Anverwandten indeß weigerten sich dessen, sagend, sie hätten den Fall an die fremden Gesandten berichtet und wollten diesen das Weitere überlassen. Aber die Juden hoben hervor, welche Gefahr aus solcher Weigerung entspringen könnte, und sie zwangen die Anverwandten, die nach maurischem Gebrauch und Gesetz erforderliche Freisprechung oder Verzeihung auszustellen. Und die Versammlung weigerte sich von Seiner Excellenz Haidi Abdalla die von demselben angebotene Geldbuße zu nehmen, sondern die Juden schossen unter sich die Summe von 123 £ zusammen, und sie überreichten selbe den besagten Anverwandten des Todtgeschlagenen.

Unterzeichnet ist das charakteristische Schreiben von Abraham Corcos.

Manchester, im October.—(Aus der „Allgemeinen Zeitung des Judenthums.") — Die Gemeinde der British Jews in hiesiger Stadt hat am Donnerstag, den 29. September eines der schönsten und bedeutungsvollsten religiösen Feste gefeiert, die im Schoße einer Religionsgemeinde begangen werden können. Die Wiedereröffnung und Neuweihe des schönen, würdigen Gotteshauses nach seiner stattlichen Vollendung und Ausschmückung fand an jenem Tage durch einen feierlichen Abendgottesdienst statt. Diese Andachtsstätte war vor mehr als sechs Jahren von einer kleinen, aber intelligenten und opferwilligen Gemeinde erbaut worden und ward am 25. März 1858 durch Dr. Schiller zum erstenmale ihrer frommen Bestimmung übergeben.

Obgleich die Synagoge in ihrer Einfachheit und Schmucklosigkeit nicht des Gefälligen und Würdigen entbehrte, so sah man den kahlen Mauern, den unbekleideten Säulen doch an, daß sie für unvollendet galt. Man konnte sie als ein Werk der Eilfertigkeit und wohl auch der beschränkten materiellen Mittel betrachten, das in seiner Entstehung eben dazu diente, einer kleinen, aber tüchtigen und lebenskräftigen Gemeinschaft bei ihrer Lossagung von der Stammgemeinde eine Zufluchtsstätte zu sein. Diese Trennung, so nothwendig begründet in der geistigen Reife der jüngeren Gemeinschaft, so vollkommen gerechtfertigt in ihrer nun bewährten Lebenskraft sowie in der Reinheit und dem redlichen Ernste ihres Strebens, fand im Jahre 1856 statt und nach einer kurzen Uebergangsperiode, während welcher ein bescheidenes Local in Halliwell Street als Bethaus verwandt ward, entstand das gegenwärtige Gotteshaus in Park Place, dessen Ausschmückung indeß besseren Zeiten aufgespart blieb.

Während der letzten sechs Jahre nun hat die Park Place Gemeinde ihre große und dringende Aufgabe mit vollem Bewußtsein erkannt und mit redlichem Fleiße an deren Lösung gearbeitet. Sie hat sich im Innern consolidirt, sich durch intelligente, strebsame, um das Gute bemühte Mitglieder der alten Partei verstärkt und mit Glück an der Hebung ihrer Gemeinde-Institute gearbeitet. Die Predigt, die Confirmation, der Chorgesang, die Vertretung der Landessprache in der Liturgie sind hier zu wahren Lebens-Elementen des Gottesdienstes erwachsen und die Gemeinde hat sich in das als besser Erkannte mit frohem Bewußtsein hineingelebt.

Die Geschichte dieser Gemeinde ist identisch mit der des religiösen Fortschritts im Judenthume, soweit es wenigstens diesen Theil Englands betrifft. Begründet als eine Tochtergemeinde der bekannten Londoner Genossenschaft, welche ihre Synagoge in Margareth Street hat, ist sie in nichts hinter ihrem würdigen Vorbilde zurückgeblieben und manche Einrichtungen und Prinzipien derselben hat sie mit kräftigerem Bewußtsein durchgeführt. So vertreten diese beiden verwandten Gemeinden ganz allein die Sache der Geistesfreiheit, des frischen, verjüngten Religionslebens im englischen Judenthume: kein geringes Verdienst in einem Lande, streitig die passend gewählten Bibelverse, die in der Ursprache sich von den Wänden und Nischen erheben. Dieser Theil der Ausstattung erinnerte mich lebhaft an die Synagoge zu Magdeburg, in welcher Schriftstellen als Wandbekleidung einen größeren Raum einnehmen als in anderen Synagogen der Neuzeit.

In der Alhambra zu Granada, deren schönste Theile im Krystallpalaste zu Sydenham mit wunderbarer Wirkung nachgebildet sind, drängt sich Vers an Vers des Korans auf den goldbeladenen Wänden, unter deren Schriftreichthum das Auge vergebens nach lebendigen Gestalten späht. Bedeutsamer Gegensatz des Orientalen und des Griechen. Der Hellene, gewohnt, den Geist in sichtbare Gewänder zu kleiden und auch das Abstracteste als sinnliche Gestalt zu denken, erfüllt seine Welt mit marmorner Wirklichkeit und umwebt selbst die Schauer des Todes mit einem Relief des genußfrohen Lebens. Bei dem Orientalen dagegen verflüchtigt sich selbst das Wirklichste sofort zur abstracten Idee. Seine Hand, mit dem Meißel bewaffnet, entsetzt sich vor der alltäglichen Gestalt. Einen Fries von Gedanken wölbt er auf die Zinne seiner Tempel; mit einem Relief von Wahrheiten bekleidet er die Wände seiner Paläste.

Die Synagoge, in dem von Israeliten zahlreich bewohnten hügeligen Stadttheile Cheetham Hill gelegen, führt sinnig genug den Namen: נבעת ציון. — Ohne mit den großartigen synagogalen Neubauten des Continents wetteifern zu dürfen, mag dies Gotteshaus doch als eine neue Warte des jüdischen Lebens in dem freien Inselreiche betrachtet werden.

Turin, im November.—Hinsichtlich des Judenknaben Coen beruft sich das "Giornale di Roma" auf eine Constitution des Papstes Benedikt XIV. vom 28. Februar 1737, in der Form eines Schreibens an den Erzbischof von Tarsus und mit der Ueberschrift: "De baptismo Judaeorum sive infantium sive adultorum" (von der Taufe der Judenkinder und der erwachsenen Juden.) Die im Eingange erwähnte Veranlassung derselben ist artig genug: Ein gewisser Ant. Vivianus hatte in der Wohnung eines Hebräers im Römischen Judenviertel dessen 3 Töchter und 12-jährigen Sohn angetroffen, von welchen er (ganz ohne Weiteres, wie es scheint) die 3 Mädchen in gehöriger Form taufte, den Bruder aber ungetauft ließ, weil ihm hierzu das Wasser mangelte (!). Das Päpstliche Schreiben gesteht zu, daß solche Dinge in Rom und anderswo häufig sich ereignen, und ergeht sich daher über die Art und Weise, wie man es bezüglich der Taufe der Judenkinder zu halten habe. Zunächst wird die Frage erörtert, ob gegen den Willen der Eltern Judenkinder getauft werden dürfen. Bei dieser Gelegenheit wird Scotus angeführt, welcher behauptet, ein Fürst (also auch ein Papst) könne löblicher Weise anordnen, daß die Kinder der Juden und Ungläubigen auch gegen den Willen der Eltern getauft würden, wenn man nur klug verhinderte, daß die Eltern sie nicht umbrächten (!) Indeß läßt der Papst bescheidener Weise nur zwei Fälle bestehen, in welchem auch gegen den Willen der Eltern Judenkinder getauft werden dürfen, und diese Fälle sind: 1) wenn ein Christ Judenkinder in Todesgefahr findet, und 2) wenn Judenkinder von ihren Eltern grausam verworfen und verlassen angetroffen werden. Der letztere Fall wird näher dahin bestimmt, daß unter die Weggeworfenen und Ausgesetzten dasjenige Kind zu rechnen sei, welches man an einem öffentlichen Orte allein, verlassen, ohne alle Obhut und Hoffnung gefunden hat. Es kommt aber noch schöner. Im Ernste wirft der Papst die Frage auf, ob bei den Juden die Eltern wirklich eine väterliche Gewalt über die Kinder haben. Und schließlich entschuldigt er die päpstliche Regierung, daß sie die Juden zu Rom und noch an einigen Orten des Kirchenstaates dulde, die ungestümen Tadler verweisend, die immerfort rufen: „Warum duldet jene grimmigsten Feinde Christi der Statthalter Christi selbst in seinem Staate? Warum tauft die Römische Kirche nicht die Juden-Kinder und entreißt die getauften ihren Eltern?" Bisher war nur von Juden-Kindern die Rede, nun aber kommen die Erwachsenen (adulti) an die Reihe. Da finden wir nun, daß die Juden-Kinder schon mit dem siebenten Jahre (und darunter) für erwachsen gelten. Der Papst beruft sich auf eine Entscheidung der Congregation des Concils vom 16. Juli 1639, welche lautet: „Die heilige Congr. des Concils antwortet, daß die Kinder der Juden nicht gegen den Willen der Eltern getauft werden, bis sie zum gesetzlichen Alter gekommen sind, und dann, wenn sie selbst wollen. Das gesetzliche Alter aber sei in der Regel nur vom vollendeten siebenten Jahre an zu rechnen." Der Papst fügte vorsichtig bei, daß der um die Taufe sich Meldende auch schon vor vollendetem siebenten Jahre den genügenden Gebrauch der Vernunft besitzen könne, „und deshalb soll er getauft werden, obgleich seine Eltern sich widersetzen." „Wenn jedoch die Urtheilsfähigkeit des die Taufe Begehrenden ungewiß ist, so muß man sich doch vor der Meinung Jener in Acht nehmen, welche behaupten, der Bittende sei jedenfalls zu den Juden, resp. dem Vater zurückzuschicken. Man hüte sich, sage Ich, zu glauben, eine solche Meinung sei zu billigen; zwischen Juden und Christen herrscht keine Gleichheit . . Deswegen ist in diesen Fällen das Sakrament (der Taufe) zu verschieben; Derjenige aber, der darum bittet, soll zurückbehalten und unterdessen so belehrt werden, daß er zum Empfange der Taufe baldmöglichst sich eignet."

Wehe dem Teig, gegen welchen der Bäcker selbst zeugt. (Schlimm steht es, wenn die eigenen Freunde und Verwandten, ja selbst die Eltern, ein schlechtes Urtheil fällen müssen.)

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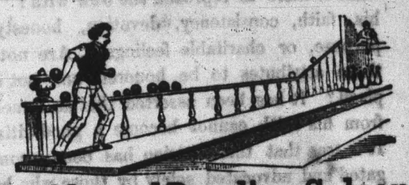

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The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 5625 (1865).

AGENCIES.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to solicit subscribers, collect payments, and transact all business ppertaining to THE HEBREW:

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☞ Communicatons on any subject of interest to the Jewish people will always be thankfully received. They must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, be written on one side of the sheet of paper only, and free from personalities. The Proprietor of THE HEBREW does not hold the paper responsible for the views expressed in communications.

ISRAEL'S INFLUENCE.

History assures us that the Israelites were permitted to exercise a very remarkable influence during their captivity. The hand of Providence guided them as it does now, and notwithstanding the tribes are scattered far and wide, the influence of the Jew marks the events of the present day, as well as it did in olden time. When we glance back at the pages of history, we find our brethren strangely mixed with the affairs of the past. In making some inquiries and researches in regard to the various theories respecting the vexed question as to what became of the Lost Tribes, many very strange incidents became known, all of which tended to illustrate in a still more remarkable degree the very great power the Israelites have wielded in the affairs of the world. Taking the Bible to commence with, we find that Daniel and his compatriots of the royal house of David, were elevated to positions of the highest influence during the reign of Darius, and by the wonders which God wrought through the Holy name of the Jehovah, became dreadful and revered throughout and beyond the Persian dominions, which extended from the west of the Euphrates to the Indies, and from the Caspian to the Arabian Seas. We also know that the Kings of Armenia were descendants and members of a family of Jewish exiles named Shambat, and it is said that they were cotemporary with Nebuchadnezzar. During the reign of the latter the name of Israel's God was known to many tongues, and all people, nations and languages that could be reached by the messengers of that monarch, were exhorted to praise, extol and honor the self-existent Deity of Israel—"all whose works are truth, and his ways judgment, and who abuses all who walk in pride." (Dan. iv. 37.) The Book of Esther, one of the most beautiful in the Bible, gives us further evidence that Israel was very numerous and influential. Whilst history affords us many notable instances of the power attained by Israelites, the most notable are here instanced, yet the influence of our brethren form an under current in the affairs of every civilized nation, to the present day. In face of all this there are those who hurl the term Jew, in contumely, in our face daily. It is no title of reproach—it is one of honor. It is a name which all men of honest minds must respect, for it is the living witness of the Christian's faith and the force of moral law. Civilization takes as a basis for its government, the wisdom of Jewish jurisprudence—our law is the foundation of all other law; our code of morals that of all moral law. Then what is there to reproach the Jew with? For his faith, consistency, devotion, honesty of purpose, or charitable feelings? Are not all these attributes to be honored, and not despised? It has been asserted that an Israelite, from his faith, cannot become a good citizen. It is true that this doctrine has been promulgated and advocated solely by those who have proven themselves everything but fit to exercise citizenship, but nevertheless it has had its effect. We have the satisfaction of knowing that a Jew can be—and most Jews are—good, whole-souled, patriotic American citizens, and as such their influence has been and is felt in the affairs of State. When good, honorable and conscientious men, Christians, cannot escape the misrepresentations of a slanderer of their own faith, how can it be expected that the Israelite shall pass unscathed? The time is rapidly approaching when the influence of Israel will be felt, and in a manner that will convey a wholesome lesson. Israel, united and consistent, can effect more good than the world generally credits us with. The time has come for action; it is now going on, and a few days may throw them a light on the action of the influence brought to bear. It is fraught with great good to our country and to our people.

Last Tuesday evening, the Eureka Social Club gave their first soiree under the new administration of officers. Platt's Upper Hall was well filled with beautiful and graceful young ladies, and it has never been our lot to witness a more pleasing assemblage than was gathered there, everything having passed off entirely satisfactory. During the evening the newly elected President, Mr. J. Merzbach, in a neat speech presented on behalf of the Club to the retiring President, Mr. A. Witkowski, with a quartz gold-headed cane, to which the recipient responded in appropriate terms. One of the active members presented to the Club an elegant diamond ring, which was raffled among all the ladies present, each one receiving a ticket as they entered the hall—the fair and fortunate winner being unknown to us. This affair added a great deal to the merriment of "the gay and festive scene."

MORE ILLIBERALITY.

We are at a loss to discover the motive of a conductor of a public press who takes pains to specialize the religion of a person who may be deemed guilty of an offense against the laws of the land. We look in vain through the columns of our city press to find attached to the usual daily reports of our criminal courts the religious creeds of the various offenders, yet in glancing over the columns of the *Contra Costa Gazette* of a week or so ago, we read that such and such a person—a Jew—was arrested on some trivial charge. It is a matter of just pride that in the criminal statistics of California, the comparative number of Jews who come under the pale of the law from infractions of minor as well as major statutes, stand in the ratio of one to three hundred and fifty! That is but one Israelite to every three hundred and fifty Christians. It is the very acme of assurance for any journal to discredit a particular religion by quoting the misdeeds of its believers and followers, and no one would reprehend such a custom more than the ordinary country weeklies themselves, if THE HEBREW or any other Jewish paper should publish weekly, a list of derelicts, classified according to creed. If any man infringes the law he merits punishment, but we protest against the custom of arraigning the offender's religious belief as *particips criminis*.

VALUABLE INVENTION.—Mr. B. L. Stone, a co-religionist, has received from Washington letters patent granted him for his new invention for protecting houses against burglars and sneak thieves, which is at the same time cheap and practically useful. The invention consists of a simple appliance for setting off an alarm bell, on a door being opened, the bell being placed in a room in the house, which may be most convenient. It can be moved from house to house without much trouble, as also it can be carried about by a traveler, and placed in a minute or two to the door of a bed-room which he may occupy for a single night. This is the first Israelite on the Pacific coast who has received letters patent for a new invention, and we congratulate Mr. Stone upon his success.

INSTALLATION.—On Sunday evening last, 7th inst., Montefiore Lodge No. 51, I. O. B. B., installed its newly elected officers, the ceremony being performed by the officers of District Grand Lodge No. 4. The following gentlemen constitute officers of the Lodge: J. Matthias, President; J. Platshek, Vice-President; J. Woolfson, Recording Secretary; J. H. Leszynsky, Financial Secretary; G. Rosenberg, Cashier; S. Henry, Warden; M. Isaacs, Guardian: Ex-Pr. Jacob Vogelsdorff and H. Frisk, Trustees. After the installations, Montefiore Lodge entertained the officers of the Grand Lodge and members of sister Lodges, to a banquet at the Continental Hotel.

A. J. O. K. S. B.—Next Wednesday evening, the 18 inst., the three Lodges in this city of the ancient order A. J. O. K. S. B., will give their first anniversary Ball at Platt's Music Hall in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. We hope to see a large attendance present, the price of tickets being fixed within the reach of all—three dollars. This Order is doing a great deal of good in our midst, and our co-religionists should lend a helping hand to such an institution. The committee will spare no means or efforts to make it one of the greatest affairs of the season.

THE "CONCORDIA SOCIETY" filed its certificates of incorporation on the 10th inst. The objects of this society are the promoting of social intercourse, cultivating literary taste, and diffusing useful knowledge among the members thereof. Officers: Israel Steinhart, President; Levi Strauss, Vice President; Leon Ehrman, Treasurer; A. W. Michels, Recording secretary; H. Herman, Corresponding Secretary; D. S. Bachman, S. Sachs, E. Mandel and Louis Strauss, Directors; Local Board; Wm. Menderson, Louis Schlessinger and Joseph Rosenbaum.

U. O. R. M. ELECTION.—At a regular meeting of the Golden Gate Stamm, No. 74, held on Saturday evening, January 7th, the following gentlemen were duly elected to serve as officers for the ensuing term: B. Roth, O. Ch.; C. C. Lohr, U. Ch.; Joseph Newman, B. Ch.; Dr. Otto, Rec. Secretary; H. F. Asher, Financial Secretary; Trustees, L. Licht, H. Winkle and H. Von Heinburg. The installation of the officers elect will take place to-morrow (Saturday) evening, January 14th.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.—The initial concert of the San Francisco Philharmonic Society at Platt's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon last, proved a great musical success. The instrumentation reflects great credit on all the performers, and Miss Louisa Tourny, although laboring under a severe cold, sang two *morceaux* very acceptably. These concerts should be well patronized.

ART UNION.—A highly creditable exhibit of paintings is made by the Art Union, a new Association, at No. 312 Montgomery street, over Jones, Wool and Sutherland's store. The gallery is filled with the works of modern artists, the major part of them being from the easels of California artists. We know of no more agreeable place to spend an hour a day, than the Art Union.

PEACE.—The latest intelligence from the East gives hopes that the present civil war is drawing to a close, and that a lasting peace will cement the whole country—making it the United States in reality. Such a consummation is devoutly to be wished for.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[From the Resident Correspondent of THE HEBREW.]

NEW YORK, December 13, 1864.

EDITOR HEBREW:—The first snow of the season fell on the 10th instant, and yesterday we have had one of the coldest days that we have experienced here for many a year. All along the streets, no individual could be seen, only huge cloaks surmounted by a hat were observed hurrying onward in every possible direction. Rumor says that human beings were within and gave motion to these articles of apparel, and, perhaps the Dame may have been right in this respect. With cold weather it is said mercury is always depressed, and therefore, your readers will have nothing to complain of if they should find the "Mercury" that notes the state of feeling among the Jews of New York also somewhat down in spirit, and consequently unable to expand and dilate as much as might be expected. Mercury always rises and falls with the state of the weather; if it is hot it ascends, and if Boreas whistles past our ears, it is startled with affright and sinks hurriedly back into its abode. So the "Mercury" of THE HEBREW rises and falls, whether or no; if the state of excitement is high in New York, if the Israelites are agitated and their minds heated by some project which occupies their attention, your "Mercury" is equally aroused and rises and flows in a spiritual form along the columns of your journal; and if the contrary is the case here, if the people are lethargic, if they coldly pass each other bye engaged in their own private matters, Mercury is depressed, and rises or falls merely to the extent of one or threequarters of a column.

THE HEBREW becomes thus, as it were, a thermometer measuring the state of feeling not only in San Francisco and environs, but also of New York.

We never blame the spirit for rising or falling in the thermometer, provided it is always a true index of the weather. So I may hope to be free from blame if my articles are long or short provided I always take care to give a strict account of what is going on, and if the "Mercury" of THE HEBREW is always to be relied upon, as I think it may be, of affording a true index of the State of New York. And now to the

LOCAL ITEMS

Of interest that have transpired here during the fortnight.

It may, perhaps, be known to your readers that a convention of delegates was held recently in Philadelphia, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the adoption of the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"We, the people of the United States, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the *Lord Jesus Christ*, as the Ruler among the nations, and His revealed will as of *supreme* authority, in order to constitute a *Christian* government, and in order to constitute a *more perfect* Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the inalienable rights and blessings of life, liberty (?) and the pursuit of happiness of ourselves, our posterity, and all (?) the inhabitants of the land—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. It is further asked that such changes be introduced into the body of the Constitution as may be necessary to give effect to these amendments to the preamble."

One can hardly believe, after reading such a resolution, that we live in the nineteenth century, and under a Republican form of Goverument. For, although the above proposed preamble is not adopted, and perhaps will meet with ridicule by our representatives in Washington if it should be presented to them, yet we must bear in mind that the above sentences are the expression not of an ignorant mob or a few partially demented individuals, but were concocted and are supported by learned, and I might say distinguished persons. Such men as Judge Strong, Hon. B. Gratz Brown of Missouri, Professor J. F. Winkler of Buffalo, Ex-Governor Pollock, and a host of well known Christian divines being among the most enthusiastic coadjutors of this proposed amendment.

It is necessary in such a condition of things for the Israelites of America, and all who are in favor of that great bulwark of civilization and liberty, *religious freedom*, to arouse themselves, and do something towards suppressing all such pernicious and traitorous doctrines. It is well enough for our co-religionists to close their eyes, lean back in their chairs and dream away, thinking that they are safe, and that they have found in America an asylum, where they may worship God as they please; but when inteligent men, persons who are celebrated in the ecclesiastical profession, men who have been senators and governors under the Stars and Stripes, convene and deliberately advance and urge upon Congress the adoption of a clause which threatens the safety of religion, and which tends to bring the horrors of the inquisition to our doors, it is time to arouse to action, and to give expression to the insult which has been cast upon them and their country. Let all our societies and congregations meet and pass appropriate resolutions expressive of their indignation of the recent proceedings in the Quaker City, (for we may well quake with fear at the result of that convention;) and especially let the Order of the B'nai Brith, that society which has been founded for the purpose of defending the Israelites of America, show that the dignity of a race and a nation has been openly insulted.

The Board of American Delegates of this city have already met and determined that an address be issued to the various congregations throughout the Union with reference to this matter, and to impress upon them the necessity of conjoint action in relation to whatever may be deemed expedient by the Board to do.

Something must be done, and immediately; otherwise our silence being construed into a sign of consent or indifference, the doctrines uttered in Philadelphia will be re-echoed by the fanatics throughout the popular cities, and a way be paved for their passage into the Constitution of our land.

The new synagogue of the B'nai Jeshurun congregation is fast approaching completion, and will, when finished, be one of the finest Jewish places of worship in the city. The financial report of the congregation has been issued, showing a surplus of over $16,000 above all liabilities.

The Schecheetah Board, after a long reaction, held a meeting on Sunday last, the 11th inst. Nothing of special importance was transacted except the announcement of the fact that they will shortly publish the names of the duly licensed Sehochtim and provide them with their certificates. The object of the Board, viz: to do away with the practice of selling *trayfah* meat for kosher, or rather of designating where the proper article can be had, is a very good one, and if carried out, will meet with the approbation of all good Israelites. The word Kosher with the carcass of a hog hanging in close proximity to the sign has been too long a common spectacle in the meat shops of this city, and it is time that something should be carried out to protect Israelites from the imposition which has been so often practiced upon them.

Almost every butcher that thinks he can get a few Jewish customers by suspending the word Kosher in his store, is sure to obtain the desired sign, and our co-religionists instantly purchase of him, without caring to discover whether the butcher is imposing upon them or not. If the question is raised, they generally content themselves with placing the sin of eating the suspected *trayfah* meat upon the shoulders of the vendor!

The balls of our Jewish societies are now in full blast—three or four taking place every week. But as I do not deem them of sufficient interest, I refrain from giving an account of the affairs. When the principal ones of the season take place I will give your readers all the information concerning them that they may desire.

The Charter Election was held in this city on the 6th inst., and although several Israelites were candidates, none were successful.

The Literary Constellation, one of the best Jewish debating societies in New York, will give its fourth public entertainment on the 27th instant.

The grand Purim ball, (masquerade), is announced to take place in the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 4th of March. The Jewish public of this city are already on the *qui vive* for tickets to this affair.

Of B'nai Brith matters there is nothing new to record.

An entertainment of the Maimonides Library Association was to have taken place last Sunday evening, but on account of the unfavorable state of the weather it was postponed.

The Jewish Hospital have submitted their monthly report, and show that during the month of November out of sixty patients, thirty were discharged as cured and improved. This institution, although bearing a Jewish name, still admits invalids of other denominations, and is not only an honor to the Israelites, but also to the city.

MERCURY.

ISRAELITES AS CITIZENS.

There appears to be an unwillingness on the part of many persons, otherwise fair-minded and liberal enough, to accord to Israelites common justice in the discussion of questions affecting their capacity for citizenship. There has been a disposition manifested by a number of journalists to single out this class of residents of the United States as special marks, for obloquy because of offences committed (or supposed to have been committed) by individuals of the Jewish faith (or presumptively so, which, for these hasty critics, amounts to the same thing).

It has been manifested in two ways: first, in designating the religion of the offender, when it is believed he attends a synagogue—should he ever visit a place of worship—thus making a discrimination in favor of Methodists, Episcopalians, and other denominations, who are never annoyed by observing in the telegrams or summaries of news, the use of their sect-name in and odious connection: and secondly, in stating plainly and in so many words that the Israelites resident in America are necessarily disloyal, because in the first place, their nationality is not *American* but *Jewish*, their land of nativity or choice, not *America* but *Palestine* (the critics are not always particular as to immaterial geographical facts;) and in the next place, their only object here is to make money, and this can be most speedily and successfully accomplished by speculation in Wall street. The "logical" sequence is that all Jews are disloyal and unworthy of citizenship.

Our purpose is not to reply to any particular attack upon the Jewish name. That has been done perhaps too frequently, for it might have been wiser to disregard any and all assaults dictated by bigotry and malignity, assisted and stimulated by ignorance, unless they emanated from sources by their influence to be met otherwise than by contemptuous silence. Still, it has been done by the Jewish press, and with a zeal and earnestness by individual Israelites. We aim to speak of the abstract question: is the profession of the Jewish faith incompatible with American citizenship? And we are obliged to deal with this somewhat cursorily, dwelling with necessary brevity on points we should like to see elaborated. We have had in mind for some time the publication on this subject of an essay somewhat exceeding the limits of a newspaper article. Perhaps, some one better capable than ourselves will recognize the importance of this question, and examine it thoroughly.

The three hundred thousand Israelites dwelling in the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, St. Lawrence to the Gulf, are simply a body of residents professing a peculiar faith. They do not constitute a nation within the nation, either because of diverse race, as the Indians, or because of essentially distinct religion and manners, as the Mormons. There is no special love of section: nor are the Israelites animated by different political views, as a class, from their neighbors who profess to be Christians. Jews dwelling in the South have identified themselves, by force of circumstances, with the rebellion; they have not been prominent as leaders in that movement, although the fact that a member of Mr. Davis' cabinet is of Jewish extraction has been dwelt upon as a peculiar stigma on their name: those residing in the loyal States, have been equally patriotic with their fellow citizens, have tendered "their lives, their sacred honor" in defence of country and flag. *Their* position, then, as citizens of the Union, is in no respect different from that maintained by Americans generally.

Nor are they identified with any *political* organization. Those who are entitled to vote, exercise that prerogative with intelligence and discrimination, being neither all Republicans nor all Democrats. There were Israelites engaged in speaking in both party organizations; there were Jewish candidates on either side. And these positions are all taken by them in their capacity as citizens, and neither because nor in spite of their faith.

They have no direct bond of union among themselves for political purposes. The congregations are even entirely independent as regards internal management; liturgies are retained or altered, customs restored or abrogated, ceremonies changed in form or substance, by each community at its own pleasure. There is on Chief Rabbi; there is not even a concert between two congregations of any district or city, as regards their religious conduct, other than that the same idea may present itself to the officials of more than a single congregation. There are communal organizations for charitable purposes, as the B'nai Berith, the central Boards of Relief in several cities; and there is a voluntary association of the congregations of various cities, for the purpose of defending the general body when attacked and primarily for co-operating with Israelites of civilized countries for the benefit of the oppressed and enslaved.

The Israelites of America possess one bond in common with their brethren throughout the world—their religion. Its sacred principles are fondly cherished, its grand history scanned with emotions alternately of pride and sorrow, its promise of a glorious future, and a restoration to its ancient seat from which, with the fall of the Temple, it was dethroned—this, too, is still the basis of a calm confidence in the goodness of God, who, in His own time, will re-establish His chosen people in the heritage of Jacob, and will "dwell in the midst of them" as of yore.

It is of this grand principle of our faith—the belief in the coming of the *Messiah*, who will lead Israel to the land of promise—that our self constituted critics profess to be apprehensive. It cannot but be incompatible with loyalty to America, they insinuate; and then triumphantly demand how can the Jew be faithful to the Union when the land that receives his love and devotion is Palestine, the true seat of the Jewish nation?

This position might be answered without difficulty, by a simple reference to a case not entirely parallel but sufficiently analogous for the sake of the present argument. The Irish immigrant, while pledging loyalty to America, and while an earnest and consistent citizen, does not cease to be a lover of the beautiful isle that gave him birth. A fervent patriotism, a love of Ireland springing from associations of nativity, thrills him, as he contemplates her abject condition, and though now a citizen of "a country at peace with all the world," he is the sworn foe of England, the oppressor of his native land. Yet does any one dream that the Irishman or his descendant is unworthy of the rights and privileges of American citizenship, is a dangerous person to be intrusted with the prerogatives which a native of Cape Cod or Charleston may fearlessly claim?

The belief in a restoration to Palestine is for many Jews a mere superstition, for others a wild, improbable dream—for very many, it is as earnest and well defined an article of creed as the acknowledgment of a revelation from God. It is regarded in the light of a glorious prophecy as yet unfulfilled, but as certain to be realized in the future, as the prognostications of disaster to the Jewish and other nations were verified in the past. Some reject it as they inconsiderately decline to believe anything that is not substantiated by mathematical demonstration, or the direct testimony of eye witnesses. These, happily, constitute but a small portion of intelligent Israelites.

But to what extent does this belief in the fulfillment of the divine prophecy incapacitate the Jew from discharging faithfully and honorably his duties as a citizen of the country wherein he dwells? The *Hebrew's* nationality is merged in that of the *American*. In his synagogue and the religious aspect of his life and daily routine, he is a follower of that FAITH which Abraham, Joseph, Mordecai and Daniel preached in lands other than that of the Jewish nation, for Abraham, as a powerful chieftain in the country of Abimelech, Joseph as the Prime Minister and Dictator of Egypt, Daniel as the chosen counsellor of Darius, Mordecai as the favorite and grand vizier of Ahasuerus—these noble representatives of Judaism were honored and esteemed for their fidelity to principle, no less than for their value to the State as citizens of extraordinary merit. And instances are not rare in modern times, of Jews attaining high dignitaries in the State—as the counsellors, favorites and friends of kings and potentates, and wielding their all powerful influence for the good of the nations whose affairs they administered, while not failing for an instant to believe implicitly in the glorious future of Judaism and and Israel; we need only cite Maimonides, Samuel Halevi, Manasseh ben Israel, the prime minister of Mahomet II., not to speak of the immediate present, with the names of Fould, Cremieux, Godefroi, Goudchaux, Riesser and Artom, to dignify and adorn the history of modern Europe, and not to take into consideration those influential by reason of their princely wealth, as typified by D'Israeli in his *Sidonia*.

The part Israelites have taken and are assuming in the annals of our own country, has been heretofore dwelt upon fully and forcibly. It betrays a criminal unwillingness to accept the logic of facts, to assert that American Israelites are, as a class, lacking in the qualities essential to the good, loyal citizen. If ignorance and fanaticism did not lie at the basis of whatever prejudice may yet exist as against the Hebrew residents of America, every vestige of justice and prosperity in the ungracious position thus maintained, would be readily dispelled from the minds of even those who are so apprehensive that the attachment of the Jew to his faith and Israel's future is inconsistent with fidelity and loyalty to the Union. But we proposed simply to meet the abstract question; we reserve for another occasion, if deemed expedient, to dwell more at length upon points here superficially touched.—*N. Y. Jewish Messenger*.

TYRNAU.—PETTY INTERMEDDLING.—Tyrnau is a town in Hungary, in which there is a Jewish eating-house keeper. When he, in 1858, writes a correspondent to the *A. Z. d. J.*, applied to the Town Council for a prolongation of his license, it was granted to him, but on the express condition that he should not serve any Christian. A Christian traveller might, therefore, be parched with thirst, yet the Jewish innkeeper was not allowed to offer him a drop of any beverage; he might starve, but the Jewish eating-house keeper was forbidden to offer him a plate of meat. Such was, or perhaps still is, the petty intermeddling of bigoted local magnates.

ALGIER.—From a notice in a late number of the *Moniteur de la Algerie*, it appears that the Jewish community of this place is not so ancient as is generally supposed. It was founded by exiles from Spain, after the Jews had in 1492 been expelled that country. A most pious and highly venerated rabbi, called Arechbach, led a number of these refugees to Algiers and the Moslem inhabitants, more humane than the Christians of the Pyrenean Peninsula, granted these exiles an asylum. The tomb of Arechbach, still in existence, is held in the highest veneration by the Jews there, and the greatest honor that can be shown to a deceased member of the Jewish community, consists in his body being carried past the tomb of the founder of the congregation. This mark of respect was lately paid to the remains of a man only 36 years of age—Meyer Aman, one of the overseers of the poor. His zeal in the discharge of his arduous duties and his benevolence, are said by the *Moniteur* to have obtained him the regard and affection of all his co-religionists.

(Von unserem Berliner Correspondenten.)

Berlin, im November 1864.

Die sechs Gemälde von J. W. Schirmer, auf welche ich in meinem letzten Briefe hingewiesen, bilden ein zusammenhängendes Ganze, ähnlich dem berühmten Altarbilde der Gebrüder van Eyck, und würden sich vorzüglich zur Ausschmückung unserer neuen Synagoge geeignet haben, wenn eine solche nicht dem Gesetze zuwiderliefe.

Mit den Darstellungen aus dem Leben Abrahams hat der verewigte Meister ein Gebiet der Malerei betreten, welches der Neuzeit nur wenig hervorragende Leistungen verdankt. Neben ihm sind es in Deutschland besonders Schnorr von Karolsfeld mit seinen biblischen Landschaften und Preller mit den Odysseebildern, welche sich von der fast alleinherrschenden realistischen Schule abwendend, der von Claude Lorrain und Nicolas Poussin in's Leben gerufenen ideellen Landschaft ihr Talent weiheten. Während jedoch die Figuren auf den Bildern der alten Meister ohne Bedeutung und eben nichts weiter sind als Staffage, stehen sie auf den Schirmer'schen Gemälden im innigsten Zusammenhange mit ihrer Umgebung. — In welchem Grade es dem Künstler gelungen, die einfache Erzählung der heiligen Schrift bildlich darzustellen, ohne daß der ihr innewohnende poetische Zauber schwindet, wie im Gegentheil die geschilderten Vorgänge durch die umgebende Landschaft uns näher gerückt und faßlicher erscheinen, will ich versuchen, den Lesern durch eine eingehende Betrachtung der Kunstwerke zum Bewußtsein zu bringen.

Das erste Gemälde, welches wie auch die übrigen fünf, aus einem Hauptbilde und einem Pendant besteht, illustrirt die Worte der Schrift: „Abraham reiste, wie der Ewige ihm gesagt hatte; er nahm seine Frau Sarah, seines Bruder's Sohn Lot und all ihr Gut, welches sie gewonnen hatten, wie auch die Seelen, die sie zu Charan erworben, und ging aus, um in das Land Canaan zu reisen." Den Abhang eines mit Palmen, Pinien und üppiger südlicher Vegetation bedeckten Gebirges herab zieht Abraham mit seiner Begleitung, vor ihm breiten sich in sonnigem Lichte die fruchtbaren Fluren Canaan's aus. Nach langer, beschwerlicher Reise hat er das seinen Nachkommen verheißene Land, wo Milch und Honig fließt, erreicht; tiefer Frieden ruht auf der duftigen Landschaft; wir glauben das Flüstern der Bäume, den Gesang der Vögel zu vernehmen, welche vereint mit dem Erzvater ihr Danklied zum Schöpfer emporsteigen lassen. — Der untere Theil des Bildes, in der Kunstsprache Predella genannt, führt die Bezeichnung: „Die Verheißung," anknüpfend an die Worte: „Der Ewige erschien dem Abraham ferner im Haine des Mamre, er saß eben im Eingange des Zeltes, als der Tag am heißesten war." Abraham ist den drei Engeln entgegengetreten und ladet sie, sich zur Erde beugend, zum Nähertreten ein. Hat der Künstler sich auch nicht streng an die Tradition gehalten, indem er statt des Zeltes eine Hütte malte, so verliert die Darstellung hierdurch nicht an Wahrheit und Ursprünglichkeit. Das unter schlanken Palmen und üppigen Weinreben versteckte Häuschen, in dessen Flur die lauschende Sarah erscheint; der sprudelnde Quell vor der Thüre zusammen mit den Gestalten Abrahams und der Engel bilden ein Idyll von unbeschreiblicher Lieblichkeit und Anmuth.

Der zweite Rahmen führt uns nach Sodom und Gomorrha. Auf dem Hauptbilde erblicken wir Abraham, wie er vom Ewigen Schonung der dem Untergange geweihten Städte erfleht um der Gerechten willen, die in ihnen wohnen könnten. Mit künstlerischem Takte hat Schirmer es vermieden, das höchste Wesen bildlich darzustellen, und statt seiner erscheint ein Racheengel, der mit der Brandfackel zürnend auf die sündigen Städte zeigt. Es ist Abend, am fernen Horizonte thürmen sich in dunklen Umrissen die Mauern Sodom's auf. Die Pflanzen scheinen erstorben; es herrscht eine schwüle, gewitterschwere Atmosphäre, die ganze Natur deutet auf den nahen Ausbruch der furchtbaren Katastrophe. — Auf der Predella ist sie bereits hereingebrochen. Lot kommt mit seiner Familie fliehend durch ein Felsenthor; hinter ihm wüthet das Verderben, denn Sodom und Gomorrha sind in Flammen aufgegangen und ihre Lohe schlägt blutigroth zum Nachthimmel auf.

Das dritte Gemälde behandelt die Austreibung Hagar's. „Abraham stand des Morgens auf, nahm Brod und einen Schlauch mit Wasser, gab es der Hagar, legte es auf ihre Schulter, wie auch das Kind, und schickte sie hinweg." Die Landschaft ist dieselbe wie auf der Predella des ersten Bildes, die rebenumrankte Hütte Abraham's," in dessen Thüre sich Sarah mit dem neugeborenen Isaak niedergelassen hat, und ringsumher paradiesische Vegetation. Um so grauenhafter contrastirt die Oede auf dem unteren Bilde; es ist die Wüste Ber Scheba, in welcher sich Hagar verirrt hat: „Als das Wasser in dem Schlauche zu Ende war, warf sie das Kind unter einen der Bäumr, ging hinweg und setzte sich gegenüber in der Entfernung eines Bogenschusses." — Statt der Bäume hat Schirmer dem Charakter der Wüste mehr entsprechendes Felsengerölle gemalt, in dessen kärglichen Schatten sich der verschmachtende Ismael zusammenkauert. Hagar ist mitten im brennenden Sande niedergesunken und blickt in thränenlosem Schmerz nach dem Knaben. Die Luft scheint zu glühen, der Horizont verschwindet in einer flimmernden Dunsthülle, und um die Schrecken der Wüste zu erhöhen, starren gebleichte Knochengerippe, die Ueberreste vielleicht einer verunglückten Karawane, aus dem Sande.

Im nächsten Hauptbilde sehen wir Hagar aus ihrer Noth errettet. Die Sonne ist untergegangen; dunkle Wolken haben sich am Himmel zusammengezogen und verheißen erquickenden Regen. Ein Engel erscheint der Hagar und deutet auf den Quell, der neben Ismael hervorsickert. — Auf dem unteren Bilde kehrt der Künstler wieder zu Abraham zurück. Gehorsam dem Befehle des Herrn zieht der Patriarch nach dem Gebirge, um das ihm Theuerste, seinen einzigen Sohn zu opfern. Isaak, Holzscheite für den Altar tragend, wandelt neben ihm in einer dichtbewaldeten Bergschlucht.

Auf dem fünften Hauptbilde sieht Abraham eben im Begriffe, das Opfer zu vollziehen, da ertönt die Stimme aus den Wolken: „Abraham, Abraham"; ein Engel zeigt sich und breitet schützend die Hand vor Isaak. Diese Szene ist vielfach von älteren und neueren Meistern gemalt worden; am bekanntesten dürfte wohl das Bild Andrea del Sarto's sein, dessen Copie in Stahlstich oder Farbendruck selten in einer jüdischen Haushaltung Deutschlands fehlt. Dem Schirmer'schen Gemälde in seiner edlen Einfachheit gebührt jedoch der Preis vor allen anderen. — Im Haine Mamre, wo Abraham reiches Glück genossen, traf ihn auch der schwerste Verlust; es heißt in der Schrift: „Das Lebensalter der Sarah war 127 Jahre, als sie zu Kirjath Arbah starb, das ist Chebron im Lande Canaan. Abraham beweinte Sarah und begrub sie in der Höhle Machpela, im Felde Ephron des Chetiten, das vor Mamre liegt im Lande Canaan." — In einer einsamen, mit Gestrüpp überzogenen Schlucht, welche den Eingang zur Höhle bildet, sitzt Abraham gebeugten Hauptes neben der Leiche Sarah's; seine Begleiter, den tiefen Schmerz des Greises ehrend, haben sich zurückgezogen; der Abend ist hereingebrochen und das Leben auf den Fluren erstorben. Durch das ganze Bild geht ein Zug der Trauer, die auch den Betrachtenden unwillkürlich ergreift.

Aus dem letzten Rahmen tritt uns die Episode zwischen Elieser und Rebecca in ihrer ganzen Schönheit entgegen. Als Text zu seinem Bilde hat Schirmer die Erzählung der Bibel gewählt: „Elieser machte sich auf und ging nach Mesopotamien, nach der Stadt des Nachor. Die Kameele ließ er außerhalb sich lagern bei den Wasserbrunnen; zur Abendzeit, da die Dirnen herauszukommen pflegten, Wasser zu holen, da kam heraus Rebecca und hatte ihren Eimer auf der Schulter. Das Mädchen war sehr schön von Ansehen; sie ging heraus zur Quelle, füllte ihren Eimer und kam herauf. Der Knecht lief ihr entgegen und sprach: Laß mich doch ein wenig Wasser schlürfen aus deinem Eimer. Sie sprach: Trinke mein Herr, nahm den Eimer herab auf ihre Hand und gab ihm zu trinken." — Elieser hat die Kameele unter den hohen Palmen und Laubbäumen lagern lassen; im Schatten der Bäume rieselt eine Quelle, deren Wasser in einer steinernen Rinne aufgefangen wird. An dieser erblicken wir die jugendliche Gestalt Rebecca's in holder unerschlossener Jungfräulichkeit. Den Krug auf das Knie gestützt, reicht sie freundlich aufschauend dem greisen Diener den Labetrunk. Auch diese liebliche und wirkungsvolle Szene ist oft gemalt worden; ich will nur an das Meisterwerk Horace Verne's erinnern, der zu seinem Bilde besondere Studien im Oriente gemacht hat.

Mit dem Tode Abrahams, als Predella zum sechsten Rahmen schließen die Schirmer'schen Bilder. Diener mit Fackeln haben die Leiche des Erzvaters zur Höhle Machpela hinausgeleitet, wo er nun nach mehr als neunhundertjährigem segensreichen Erdenwallen an der Seite Sarah's ruhen soll. Der Mond steht in voller Scheibe am Himmel und übergießt mit silbernem Lichte das Grab, auf welches die Zweige hoher Cypressen niederhangen. Ruhe und Frieden athmet die Natur, gleichsam ein Symbol des ewigen Friedens, zu welchem derjenige eben eingegangen, dem sich der Herr zuerst offenbart hat.

Zum Schlusse meines heutigen Berichtes gelangt, kann ich nicht umhin, mein tiefes Bedauern darüber zu äußern, daß Keiner unserer reichen Glaubensgenossen soviel Pietät für die Geschichte seines Volkes und ihre Verherrlichung gezeigt hat, um die Schirmer'schen Gemälde anzukaufen, obgleich Viele unter ihnen kostbare Gallerien besitzen und es lieben, als Kunstmäcen aufzutreten. — Unsere Regierung, in besserer Erkenntniß des hohen Werthes dieser Kunstwerke, hat dieselben zum Ankaufe für die Nationalgallerie bestimmt.

Hermann Jacoby.

U. O. R. M. — In der am 6ten dieses Monats abgehaltenen Generalversammlung des California Stammes No. 70 U. O. R. M. wurden folgende Beamte für den nächsten Termin erwählt:

A. Fenthausen, O. Ch.; Louis Schulze, U. Ch.; C. W. Lomler, B. Ch.; Ernest Lursmann, corresp. Secretär; B. B, Steinbrink, Finanzsecretär; John Schneider, Schatzmeister; H. Kline, Frank Beer und M. Mangels, Trustees.

Die Installation genannter Beamten findet heute Abend statt.

New Advertisements

THE CALIFORNIA

ART UNION,

OVER THE STORE OF

JONES, WOOL & SUTHERLAND,

312 Montgomery Street,

WILL OPEN ON

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12th,

AT 7 30 P. M.,

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Terms of Membership, Five Dollars; Single Admission, Twenty-five Cents. ja13

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Grand Opening Night.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 13,

On this and every evening the programme will consist of

NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
DANCING,
PANTOMIME,
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SUPPORTED BY

Mlle. C. Acoste, Mons. Wiethoff and Massartic, and a Talented Company.

Ladies and Families are particularly invited to attend.

☞ Prices to suit the times. For particulars see programmes. ja13

MR. ERNST HARTMANN

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING THE public of San Francisco, that he intends giving a series of

CONCERTS!

The first of which will take place on

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, January 19.

AT THREE O'CLOCK,

AT PLATT'S NEW MUSIC HALL,

The principal Artists of this city will assist.

de13

Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, November 21st, 1864.

A. Kohler, Esq:—My Dear Sir—In all my concerts in California, I have used W. B. Bradbury's Pianos. Their tone is very brilliant, combined with a mellowness and delicacy I have never met with in any other American instrument. I cheerfully commend them to the public as instruments which cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction.

Yours, etc.,

ja13 PAUL JULIEN.

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THE

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY'S

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Erasive Soft Soap,

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WASHING POWDER,

Is, First—It is cheaper.
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New Advertisements

THE GREAT

SEWING MACHINE WAR

A Slight Mistake

ABOUT

THE PREMIUM

AT THE

OREGON STATE FAIR!

The Committee

DECIDE IN FAVOR

OF

THE FLORENCE!!

COMPLETING

THE TRIUMPH OF THIS NEW MACHINE,

IT HAVING TAKEN

EACH AND EVERY FIRST PREMIUM

AWARDED TO

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

AT THE

Fairs Held on the Pacific Coast

IN 1864.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

Having heard to-day for the first time that the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company claim the first Premium on Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Work at the Oregon State Fair, held at Salem, 1864, and being one of the Committee on Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Work at said Fair, I feel it my duty to make, and take pleasure in making, the following statement:

Three (if not all) of the Committee were selected by a Mr. Johnson, (an employe of the Grover & Baker Company,) and after a careful examination of the Sewing Machines and Machine Work on exhibition, and a long consultation, it was finally decided and agreed by the Committee, TO AWARD THE FIRST PREMIUM TO THE FLORENCE MACHINE AS THE BEST MACHINE FOR DOING ALL GRADES OF WORK, and a Premium to the Grover & Baker Machine for embroidery; and the Committee reported such decision to the President of the Fair, Judge Thornton, who wrote out the report and read it to the Committee, as above stated, four of whom signed it without reading it, the other member of the Committee having been called away. The above is a true statement of the views of the Committee and their final decision.

MARY A. HOWE.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Linn. } ss.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, Mary A. Howe, who, being first duly sworn, says the above statement is true, as she verily believes.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my had and affixed my notorial seal, this 4th day of November, 1864.

[Notorial Seal.] J. N. DOLPH,

Notary Public, Multnomah County, Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Linn. } ss.

I have read the above statement, (I being one of the Committee mentioned,) and the same is true to the best of my belief.

EMILY C. GRIFFIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of December, 1864,

JAMES ELKINS,

County Clerk, Linn County, Oregon

I was one of the five ladies comprising the Committee for the examination of Sewing Machines at the late Oregon State Fair, and am the party referred to above as having been called away before signing our Report. I hereby say that the above statements are true as to the decision of the Committee.

MARY MILLER.

Albany, Oregon, December 13th, 1864.

Copy of the Bogus Report which was fraudulently substituted in the place of the Real Decision of the Committee, and which they signed without reading:

September 29th, 1864.

We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society to examine and report upon the merits of different Sewing Machines on exhibition, have endeavored to perform the duty with care and impartiality. In view of all the facts, we have decided to award the First Premium to the Grover & Baker Machine, and the Second to the Florence. The principal fact influencing our decision in awarding the First Premium to the former, was the circumstance that it embroidered, while the other does not. We have, however, no hesitancy in saying that both have great merits, and we recommend them both to the patronage of the Oregon public.

[Signed] MARY S. SMITH.
MARY A. HOWE.
EMILY C. GRIFFIN.
MARY ANN S. KNOX,
Committee.

ja13-5t.

New Advertisements.

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The Best Time to Insure.

To provide against loss of property which may at any time consume all your means, you secure a policy without delay for the requisite amount; why not therefore provide immediately in part, for a greater loss to your family, the life upon which all its members depend for their support and protection? Therefore, the time to take out a Life Insurance Policy, is *now*.

What if I Should Die To-Night?

Let each one ask himself this question: Suppose I should die *to night*, what provision have I made to secure the comfort of life to those who are dependent on me for their daily sustenance? Would those who are dear to me be safe from the pangs of want? Would this wife, and these aged parents, be independent of the cold charities of this world? Would these children, committed to my care, have a comfortable home and the means of education? Would there be no sacrifices of property by forced sales, to meet the demands of creditors, or the wants of those I leave behind me?

These evils could be prevented by calling on the agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, W. K. Van Alen, on the Corner of Sansome and Washington Streets, and get a Policy of Insurance on your life for $5,000 or $10,000, and in case of your sudden death you have made a proper provision for your family.

I Cannot Afford to Insure My Life.

Forty-Five Cents a Week will insure $1,000 on the life of a man aged 30. Is the ultimate fate of your wife and family a matter of such perfect indifference to you as not to call for a sacrifice amounting to even less than half a dollar a week? And if, with your present income, you are unable to make such provision for them, how will they bear the double bereavement, when left without you and without your income? de30

DR. LIBBEY

WOULD RESPECTFULLY APprise the inhabitants of San Francisco, and the community at large, that he has established himself in this city as a permanent resident, and has taken spacious rooms at

NO. 224 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Opposite the Russ House,

Where he will devote his particular attention to the practice of

DENTISTRY.

He will not make elaborate pretensions to any mysterious claims made by many in the profession, but flatters himself that a constant and extensive practice of nineteen years, with due attention to all improvements extant, will capacitate him to compete with any in the profession. Teeth set in any style, or on any base desired—Gold, Platina, Silver or Vulcanite, now much in vogue. Teeth plugged substantially, with all popular materials. Teeth extracted with or without anæsthetic agencies. All professional services—Medical, Surgical, or Mechanical—insured to give satisfaction, or no charge.

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MR. MORRIS WISE HAS THIS DAY BEEN admitted as a partner in our firm. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name of TOKLAS, WISE & CO., at San Francisco, and S. SHEYER & CO., New York. M. TOKLAS & CO.

San Francisco, Jan. 1st, 1865. ja13

New Advertisements.

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☞ Wir erlauben uns, dem Publikum anzuzeigen, dass wir mit Anwælten und Geschæftshæusern in allen Theilen Deutschlands und den Hauptstædten Europa's in Verbindung getreten und dadurch in den Stand gesetzt sind, Rechts Geschæfte aller Art in Europa prompt und zuverlæssig zu besorgen insbesondere Forderungen zu erheben und, wenn noethig, gerichtlich zu betreiben, Auszahlungen an allen Plætzen zu machen, Erbschaft-Angelegenheiten zu regulren u. s. w.

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A California Invention.

OUR FELLOW-CITIZEN, MR. B. L. STONE, Jeweler, No. 658 Washington street, has just received a notice from the United States Patent office at Washington, informing him that letters patent had been granted to him for his improvement in a "Burglar's Alarm," and he is now about selling out his business here in order to enable him to proceed to the East, so as to make his invention profitable.

This Alarm can be set without any trouble, and is so arranged that at night, or at any time the alarm is set, either on a door or a window, immediately on the door or window being attempted to be opened, a loud alarm rings, continuing for five minutes, in any one or in all of the sleeping apartments in the house in which the alarm bell is placed, the noise being sufficient to rouse the soundest sleeper, and frighten off the most daring burglar. It is particularly valuable for parties living in boarding houses, and sleeping in the second or third stories of buildings; and also for gentlemen sleeping in their offices, and clerks in rooms over the stores, particularly in San Francisco, where the police go off duty at four o'clock in the morning, and most of the burglaries take place after that time.

This Alarm will be found more than valuable to parties travelling with money or valuables, from the fact that it can be so constructed that it can be caried in a valise, and at night the traveller can fix it, in less than one minute, to the door of his room at the hotel, to the door of his stateroom on board the steamer, or even to his valise at night in the railroad car. The particular advantage that this Alarm has over all others, is in the immediate effect, and the loud noise of the Alarm, rendering it almost impossible for the burglar to escape arrest.

Any person desiring to see the operation of this Alarm, can be gratified by calling on Mr. B. L. Stone, at his store, No. 653 Washington street, where he will take great pleasure in exhibiting it to all who may feel an interest in California inventions. ja13

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No's. 1314 and 1320 STOCKTON STREET,

Between Broadway and Vallejo.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THE LIBERTY to announce to her friends and the public that she has opened at the above place a new hotel, under the name of the

Metropolitan Hotel.

Pleasant single rooms, also whole suits, furnished or unfurnished for single gentlemen and families, to let by the week or month.

A RESTAURANT IS CONNECTED WITH THE HOTEL.

☞ The charges will be moderate.

The house is well furnished, with all modern improvements.

MRS. LOUISA SIMON, Proprietress.

ja13-3m

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Importeur und Händler von

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Europäische und Atlantische Zeitungen und Magazine, welche ich direct importire, liefere ich Abonnenten auf das Pünktlichste in's Haus zu den billigsten Preisen.

Bestellungen vom Lande werden prompt besorgt.

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Händler von Schreibmaterialien und Zeitungen,

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New Yorker Staats-Zeitung	3 50	"	"
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ja6-3m

Amusements.

New Drug Store.

The undersigned announces that he has opened a DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE in the new building, northwest corner Third and Howard streets. His stock has been carefully selected, and will be found to embrace everything usually kept in a first-class establishment. The Dispensing Department will receive particular attention, and all Prescriptions entrusted to his care will be compounded of strictly pure medicines, with accuracy and neatness, and at reasonable rates. He hopes by diligent attention to business, together with his experience as an aphothecary; to merit full confidence, and respectfully solicits the patronage of families residing in the southern part of the city.

☞ Night-Bell at Howard street entrance, which will be answered at all hours by a competent person.

de9 W. C. MILLER, Apothecary.

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In the best manner.
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Entrance on both streets.
Rooms, 12 and 13. jl20 3m

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I receive by every steamer a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches and Diamonds California Jewelry manufactured. Also, a full assortment of Silverware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, and Jerome's Marine Clocks, always on hand.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

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AUCTIONEERS,

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AND
Gentlemen's Fine Clothing,

In Great Variety, at
C. A. FLETCHER'S,
NO. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE,
Corner Montgomery and Post streets.

BOYS' SUITS MADE TO ORDER,

Being the only House where they are manufactured in the city. A Good Fit always guaranteed. an19

Vertraulicher Medizinischer Rath und Behandlung.

N. S. Arnold,

Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE,
306 BATTERY STREET,
Second Door South of Commercial, San Francisco
oc14 tf

CHARLES E. LANCASTER,
DENTIST,

913 DUPONT STREET, Bet. Waghington and Jackson.

☞ Office Open Day and Night.

All Operations in Dentistry executed in a skillful and durable manner, and at Moderate Prices, to suit the times. no4-3m

CARL L. WILHELM,
APOTHECARY,

N. E. Cor. Howard & Fourth streets,
San Francisco. my20 tf

Save Your Teeth!

E. F. BUNNELL, Rooms, 611 Clay Street. Do not have your Teeth Extracted. DR. BUNNELL pledges himself to save every tooth that aches from exposure of the nerve, and will refund the charge for the operation and extract the tooth free of charge in every case of failure. Teeth filled with gold, artistical bone, and gold lithodeon, and warranted.

Plate teeth on vulcanite base, the best material yet discovered; also, if preferred, on gold; either warranted to fit.

☞ N. B.—More than one thousand aching teeth have been saved consecutivey, without the loss of one. de2

V. HOFFMANN AND T. R. SCHMIDT,
Architects,

S. E. CORNER PINE AND MONTGOMERY STS
no25-3m

Something New.

ARTICLE OF LUXURY
FOR THE
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

Messrs. Ricci & Cella,

THE CELEBRATED
PUNCH MANUFACTURERS,
No. 534 COMMERCIAL STREET,
Opposite Miner's Restaurant; SAN FRANCISCO,

Have prepared in the finest old Cognac and put up in jars, for family use, the largest and most delicious MUSCATEL GRAPES. They are, indeed, a rare article, as prepared by them, and we would recommend them for the table during the approaching holidays. de16

Adolphus Dreyfoos,
PROFESSOR OF PENMANSHIP,

Visiting and Wedding Card Writer.

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE Public in San Francisco that he intends giving lessons in Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. Only twelve lessons necessary to become a good writer. Mr. Dreyfoos may be seen at his office

At the Occidental Hotel Reading Rooms, or 39 Tehama street.

Orders left at this office will be promptly attended to. ja6-tf

Miscellaneous.

Joseph A. Donohoe, San Francisco. | Eugene Kelly, New York.

DONOHOE, KELLY & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

EUGENE KELLY & CO.,

NEW YORK,

BANKERS.

Exchange on New York
BANK OF LONDON, LONDON,
BANK OF IRELAND.
jl8 tf

AGENCY

OF THE
British and Californian
Banking Company,
(Limited.)
Subscribed Capital, $5,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 72 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

THIS AGENCY HAS BEEN REMOVED TO the Company's building, No. 424 CALIFORNIA STREET, CORNER LEIDESDORFF and is now prepared transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS; receive DEPOSITS in current account; issue CERTIFICATES; draw SIGHT and TIME BILLS; purchase and sell BULLION; give LETTERS OF CREDIT; DISCOUNT COMMERCIAL PAPER; MAKE ADVANCES on satisfactory collateral securities, and BILLS OF LADING of Shipments of SILVER and COPPER ORES, GRAIN, &c., to ENGLAND.

OFFICE,
No. 424 California Street, Near Leidesdorff.
HENRY S. BABCOCK, Manager.
JAMES IRELAND, Sub Manager. dec2 tf

JOHN SIME & CO.,
Bankers,

COR. MONTGOMERY AND CLAY STS.
EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK
For Sale at Current Rates.
Gold and Silver Bars Bought and Sold.
CHECKS ON B. F. HASTINGS & CO.
At Sacramento and Virginia City.
COLLECTIONS MADE.
ja29 tf

SATHER & CO.,
BANKERS,

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial streets,
SELLS EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT
ON

American Exchange Bank	New York
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	New York
Drexel & Co.	Philadelphia
Spencer, Villa & Co.	Boston
Geo. Peabody & Co.	London.

Also,
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS
On New York and Philadelphia.
Discount Business Paper, purchase Gold and Silver Bullion and Mint Certificates. jl22 tf

DR. SHORB,

(FORMERLY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY,)
Office and Residence.
627 CLAY STREET, ABOVE MONTGOMERY.
SAN FRANCISCO. de

ALLEN'S
LUNG BALSAM!

The Remedy for Curing
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, CROUP,
Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

ITS ACTION IS EXPECTORANT, ALTERative, Sudorific, Sedative, Diaphoretic and Diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus; changes the Secretions and Purifies the Blood; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect, that it is Warranted to Break up the most Distressing Cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is Warranted to give entire satisfaction even in the most Confirmed cases of Consumption! It is Warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies) or affect the head, as it contains no Opium in any form. It is Warranted to be Perfectly Harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy, for restoring the system. There is no Real Necessity for so many Deaths by Consumption, when Allen's Lung Balsam will prevent it, if only taken in time.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.
HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents,
se30 tf 401 and 403 Battery street, corner Clay.

HOWE'S
Lock Stitch
Sewing Machines,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845, IMPROVED FROM time to time, and fully perfected in 1862, when they received the PRIZE MEDAL at the WORLD'S FAIR held in LONDON. These machines possess great advantage over others (styled first class); they are much more readily understood, and will execute in a manner unsurpassed on all grades, from the finest to the heaviest fabrics; they hem, fell, gather, tuck, bind, and cord; also stitch without basting. They possess great strength, run light, and are not liable to get out of order. In fine, are the most perfect and effective machine yet produced. PRICE.—Letter A, Family, with fixtures complete, $60; A, Pearl, with cap, $75; B, light manufacturing $65; C, heavy manufacturing, $85; D, Cylinder, $115; E, large cylinder, $140.

We also have the Improved Pacific Machines, price $20; and New England, price $15.

DEMING & CO.,
No. 3 Montgomery st., Mason Temple.
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

We also have the agency of the celebrated LITTLE GIANT, the strongest and prettiest portable Sewing Machine in the world. It is run by hand or treadle power. Price, from $20 to $35.

N. B.—Purchase only of us or our Agents, there are spurious articles in the market. no26-3m

Miscellaneous.

JOHN BACH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in
GUNS
AND
PISTOLS,
SPORTING APPARATUS, ETC.,
408 Commercial Street, near Battery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MAKES AND REPAIRS, ALL KINDS OF Fire Arms. All work promptly executed, and warranted well done. An assortment of double and single barrel Guns. Colt's Revolvers, of all sizes, All descriptions of Shot, Powder, Lead, Percussion Caps, &c., Wholesal and Retail Generally on hand, Equipments required by Sportsmen, Miners, and the Military. no18-2m

MUSIC! MUSIC!

THE UNDERSIGNED CALLS THE ATTENtion of the public to his band, which is composed of the best musicians in the State for

BALLS,
PARTIES,
SERENADES, ETC.

BRUNO LIEBERT,

742 MARKET STREET,
Between Kearny and Dupont, San Francisco.

Instruction Given on the Piano and Violin.

☞ Office hours from 12 to 4 o'clock.

Orders for the band received also at A. Kohler's Music Store, Washington street, or at L. Lipman's Cigar Store, corner of Clay and Kearny streets.
oc28-3m

GREENBERG & MANDEL,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
WHITE AND DECORATED CHINA,
Plated and Britannia Ware,
Looking Glasses, Trays, Cutlery,
Kerosene Oil, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, Coal Oil, Fancy Goods, &c.,
624] SACRAMENTO ST. [624

☞ Particular attention paid to Family, Hotel and Restaurant Wares.

Please call and examine. mr11 tf

This is the Next.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR Ladies' and Gents' CAST-OFF WEARING APPAREL. Also, for Blankets, Bedding, Jewelry Furniture, etc.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. Ladies attended to by Mrs. G., at the private entrance.

E. GUTTMAN, 522 Pacific street,
oc14tf Between Montgomery and Kearny

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL

JACKSON STREET,
A Few Doors West from Montgomery street.
SAN FRANCISCO.
F. E. WEICANT, PROPRIETOR.

Rooms Rented Low at the TREMONT HOUSE.
no18-3m

בשר בשר
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

Jacob Steinbrink,

Frueher von Covenant Hall, New York, zeigt seinen Freunden und dem Publikum ueberhaupt an, dass er ein

Private Boarding House,

No. 315 MINNA ST., NAHE VIERTER,

eroeffnet; und dass er jetzt bereit ist, Boarders mit oder ohne Logis anzunehmen. Das Beste welches die Saison bietet ist stets auf der Tafel zu haben, wovon sich ein Jeder ueberzeugen kann.

N. B.—Die Kearny St. Omnibuswagen passieren vier Thueren von dem Hause. de2-tf

J. W. Winter,
Zahnarzt,

611 Claystraße, zwei Thüren westlich von Mont.

Seit 16 Jahren praktisire ich in Californien und vollziehe jede zahnärztliche Operation 25 p. C. billiger, als irgend ein anderer guter Zahnarzt in der Stadt. Kommt und überzeugt euch selbst.

Removal! Removal!!

E. F. BUNNELL, SURGEON DENTIST, has removed from 51 Second street to No. 611 Clay Street, two doors above Montgomery. Persons desiring the best Dental Work, at reasonable prices, can secure the same at this office. de2

Wholesale und Retail.

Meinen Freunden und Bekannten sowie dem geehrten Publikum im Allgemeinen die ergebe Anzeige, daß ich den alten schon seit sechs Jahren etablirten

Cigarren-Laden,

No. 121 Kearny Straße, zwischen Sutter und Post, übernommen habe, und ich im Stande sein werde nicht nur mit einer schönen und wohlriechenden Havana-Cigarre, sondern auch mit einer schönen selbstverfertigten Cigarre aufzuwarten, und alles was nur irgend in dieses Fach einschlägt, darum kommt und prüft ehe ihr anderwärts einkauft.

de-16 Johann Claussen.

BUSWELL & Co.,
BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS,
AND
Blank-Book Manufacturers,
509 CLAY STREET and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET
Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.
ja29-tf

כשר כשר
CANS & WOLF,
Clay Street Market

STALLS NOS. 1 & 2.
The Finest Quality of American Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, &c.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
de30

Hotels and Restaurants.

CONTINENAL HOTEL,

Southeast Corner of
SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS,
Entrance on both streets.

TANDLER & LANG,
Proprietors.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE reception of Guests.

The Proprietors respectfully recommend this their new house, to their numerous friends in this City, Country and the Atlantic States, with the aasurance that nothing will be omitted on their part to render the Continental as eligible a Hotel as any in San Francisco, both for City Boarders as for Merchants and Families from the Interior. This house is located in the very heart of the Commercial part of the City, and provided with every convenience calculated to render a stay in the same convenient and comfortable. The rooms are high and airy. The furniture is new.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
Southeast corner Sansome and Commercial streets.
Entrance on both streets. de18 tf

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

LEVY HESS, - - - PROPRIETOR,
Corner of Sansome and Commercial streets.

THIS POPULAR RESORT FOR OUR MERchants, situated in the centre of the Business Locality of San Francisco, is prepared to accommodate Single Gentlemen and Families, residents and strangers. Every effort will be made in future, as heretofore, to meet the demands of customers. jl29

AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN.
SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,

GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,
Armory Hall Building, 506 Montgomery street,
Cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies and Parties, promptly attended to.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient guarantee of the superiority of his productions. de18 tf

ENGELBERG & WAGNER'S
BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY,

NO. 416 KEARNY STREET,
Between California and Pine.

☞ Orders for Wedding Cakes and Fine Confectionery will be promptly attended to.

☞ Always on hand Milk and Brown Bread jl29

JOHN CARROLL,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
French Brandies,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Nos. 305 and 307 Front street,
Bet. Commercial and Sacramento, San Francisco.
ju24 tf

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS.

ADDIS & KOCH,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ROOMS FORmerly known as
Dyer's Gallery,
No. 613 CLAY STREET, Near Montgomery.

Are prepared to make IVORYTYPES, WATER COLOR, INDIA INK & CRAYON PHOTOGRAPHS. Together with CARTES DE VISITE, any style, plain or colored—to an examination of which the public is respectfully invited. Copies made to any size, finished in any style from Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, or Oil Paintings. Specimens of our work on exhibition at Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine Depot. no26 1m

Drouilhat & Co.'s

FIRST CLASS
RESTAURANT,
828 Montgomery Street, bet. Jackson & Pacific
Iron House.

Grand Saloon, and Separate Cabinets with private entrances.

Entrances on Jackson and Pacific Streets.
no25-1m

PATRONIZE HOME MANUFACTURES.

TEHAMA TRUNK
Manufactory,
7 SANSOME STREET,
Under the Tehama House, San Francisco.

☞ Trunks, Valises, and Bonnet Boxes always on hand, Wholesale and Retail.

All order promptly attended to. Repairing done at the shortest notice. se2 tf

"Every Man in His Own House; paying no rent," is the motto and mission of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY. All those who have joined the Society, and desired houses, have got them. Room enough for more houses and more members. The rule of the Society is: "First come, first served." Deposits received by the Society at the following rates:

Deposits "at call" 1 per cent. per month.
Deposits at six months 1¼ per cent. per month.
Deposits on the Permanent Stock, 1½ per cent. per month.
All transactions in Gold Coin.

THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary.
Office, 406 Montgomery street,
Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.
☞ Office open daily, and on Saturday evenings. au5 tf

COMMERCIAL
Steam Printing House,

FRANCIS, VALENTINE & CO., Proprietors,
No. 517 CLAY STREET,
San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

I. C. E. KLEPZIG,

Manufacturer and Dealer in
GUNS
AND
PISTOLS,
Sporting Apparatus, Etc.,
Ammunition and Gun Materials,
733 WASHINGTON STREET,
ABOVE THE HALL OF RECORDS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

☞ Repairing done in a workmanlike manner at the shortest notice. al13m

MORRIS SPEYER,

AGENT FOR THE
Hamburg-Bremen Fire
INS. CO.,
No. 526 Washington street,
DRAWS ON
London,
Hamburg,
Bremen,
Berlin,
Frankfort
☞ In sums to suit. de18 tf

THEODORE VOIZIN, GUSTAVUS RIS
Voizin, Ris & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS
.... AND ....
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
JOHN B. LUTHER.....Auctioneer
Nos. 217, 219 & 221 Sansome street,
Near California.

SALE DAYS.—Tuesdays and Fridays, catalogue sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.—Thursdays, regular catalogue sale of American, French and English Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, etc.

The First Premium

FOR THE
BEST AND FINEST
Boots,
AT THE
MECHANICS' FAIR
Was Awarded to
G. Burkhardt
323 BUSH STREET.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock of goods, and judge for themselves. Those favoring me with their custom, will be guaranteed a good fit and the very best of material,

G. BURKHARDT,
oc14tf 323 Bush street.

SOPHRON FIEDLER,
Teacher of the Piano,
722 BROADWAY,
Between Powell and Stockton Streets.
de9-3m

THE UNDERSIGNED, ESTABLISHED in San Francisco for the last fourteen years, and claiming to be the

PIONEER APOTHECARY,

Respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of the South End.

Having a complete Laboratory for the manufacture of all Pharmaceuticals, enables him to supply his customers with

FRESH AND GENUINE MEDICINES

At the very lowest rates. The greatest care given to the compounding of Physicians' Prescriptions; in evidence of which, he points with pride to the fact that there have been NO MISTAKES perpetrated in any establishment over which he has had control. GEO. S. DICKEY.

Pharmaceutical Chemist, Frame Building, northeast corner Howard and Third street. oc14 t

G. Groezinger,

DEALER IN
NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,
BITTERS.
ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES.
N. W. CORNER OF PINE AND BATTERY.
SAN FRANCISCO. jl

HOME
Mutual Insurance Co.
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

Organized in Conformity with the Laws of the State of California.

IS NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES of any amount not exceeding $20,000 in any one risk, upon Buildings, Merchandise, Incomes, Vessels, and Cargoes in Port, and other Personal Property, against Loss or Damage by Fire; also, the Lives of Persons at home and abroad; and Vessels, Cargoes, Freights, Specie, and other Insurable Property, and Interest against the Perils of the Seas, Inland Navigation and Transportation, on as favorable terms as any other responsible companies.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $1,000,000.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid In United States Gold Coin.

Office, No. 630 Montgomery street.

Directors.

J. W. Britton,	J. W. Towne,	Geo. Plummer,
E. Crowell,	John N. Risdon,	H. Casebolt,
Geo S. Mann,	J. B. Stetson,	Samuel Adams,
C. G. Hooker,	Joseph Peirce,	J. G. Giles,
C. S. Hobbs,	H. A. Schafer,	Thos. Dillon,
Joseph Galloway,	H. C. Lee,	Wm. Irelan.
Chas. R. Peters,	Wm. Horr,	W. F. Bowne,
H. W. Bragg,	P. Sather,	W. T. Garratt,
C. W. Hathaway,	C. N. Felton,	Michael Skelly,
G. R. Carter,	Joseph Ringot,	C. B. Knowles,
J. Everding,	J. F. Rohe,	J. D. Arthur,
K. C. Eldredge,	F. W. Macondray,	A. C. Teitman,
R. Cutler,	W. Holdredge,	E. Durkin,

G. S. MANN, President,
W. HOLDREDGE, Vice President.
A. C. NICHOLS, Secretary.
W. A. GROVER, M. D. Medical Examiner.
☞ Money to Loan. de16

Miscellaneous.

Ackerman Bros.,

19 MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Lick House Block,

Offer for sale from and after date,

4-4 wide French Prints and Fercales at 25c per yard;
4-4 Bleached Shirtings, viz; Lonsdale, White Rock, Wamsutta, N. Y. Mills, and all other well-known brands, at wholesale rates;
6-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, at old prices;
5-8, 3-4, and 4-4 White and all Wool Flannels, from 37 to 87 cents a yard;
Red and Gray Twilled Flannels;
First Qualities Shaker Flannels;
Every description of Foreign and Domestic Family Blankets, at reduced rates;
Table Damask, White and Colored;
1,000 doz. Linen Napkins, at $1 per doz;
500 doz. Linen Napkins, a $2 50 per doz. and upwards;
330 pieces Irish Linens, at 3[illegible] cents a yard and upwards;
800 Real Marseilles Quilts, all sizes and colors, at $2 apiece and upwards;
Assortment Tickings, Cant[illegible] Flannels, Hosiery, etc., at extremely low figures;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, plain and embroidered;
Woollens for Children's Cloaking;
Broad-Cloths, Tricots and Velour Cloths, for Cloaks—all colors;
Empress Cloths, all wool, at 75 cents a yard and upwards;
Velours de Laines, (new;) Saxony Plaids;
Poils de Cheores, yard wide; at 50c a yard;
Fine French Merinoes, at $1 per yard;
Super-superfine French Merinoes, 46 inches wide, at $1 25 a yard;
340 pieces assorted styles Dress Goods, all wool, at 75 cents a yard;
Black Taffetas and Dress Silks;
Colored Taffetas and Dress Silks;
Colored and Figured Ribbed Dress Silks, (new;)
And hundreds of other kinds of Merchandise, comprising an entire and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

Together with a well selected assortment of

GENUINE FURS.

☞ Ladies are hereby notified that although the prices of Goods in the East have advanced to a great extent, we will, in spite of all this, sell at 25 per cent. less than before.
☞ Call and see for yourselves. no18

DRY GOODS!

B. HAMBURGER & BRO.,

Nos. 306 & 308 SACRAMENTO STREET,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE Trade to our large and well selected stock of Goods, to which we are constantly receiving additions by every Steamer from New York.
We have a full supply of every article of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Men's Furnishing Goods,

MILLINERY GOODS,

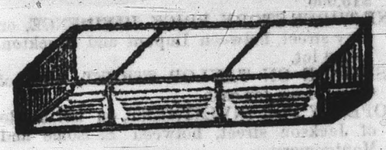
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,

Which we offer at the lowest market prices.
B. HAMBURGER & BRO.,
306 and 308 Sacramento street,
Bet. Battery and Front.

No business transacted on Saturdays.
de25 tf

TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,

Show-Case



WAREROOMS,

NO. 431 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco.
Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases taken in exchange. de25 tf

A. W. MICHELS, San Francisco, (Formerly with J. & M. Goodman.)
L. W. MICHELS, New York.

A. W. MICHELS & BRO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ladies' and Gents'

Furnishing Goods,

FRENCH, ENGLISH & GERMAN

FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, &c.,

No. 429 Sacramento street.
au19 tf

REMEMBER THE PIONEER.

912-a

Second-Hand Clothing and Furniture Bought and Sold.

WM. COHEN, 912 KEARNY STREET, Between Jackson and Pacific, pays the highest prices, in cash, for CAST-OFF CLOTHING of every description, male or female. Also SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, BOOTS, BOOKS, BLANKETS, JEWELRY, HATS, etc.
Ladies will be attended to by Mrs. COHEN. All orders punctually attended to.
P. S.—No business transacted from Friday, sundown, until Saturday, sundown. Private entrance for ladies. Wm. Cohen has no connection with any other store. no4

EUROPEAN DINING SALOON.

MRS. LEVY,

Would respectfully inform her friends and patrons that she has opened

A FIRST CLASS DINING SALOON,

At the Stevenson House (First Floor,)
COR. MONTGOMERY & CALIFORNIA STS.

THE ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE KEPT IN EUROPEAN STYLE.

And the best the market affords will always be on the table.
Lunch (Table d'Hotel) from 10½ A. M. to 1 P. M.
Dinner from 5 to 6½ P. M. de2-1m

MEYER MISH'S

Sample Rooms,

No. 420 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Bet. Sansome and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS,

Sold at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Orders for Wines and Liquors filled with promptness and forwarded to any part of the city free of charge. de9-3m

A. SOLOMON,

HEBREW, GERMAN & FRENCH SCHOOL.

N. W. CORNER OF DUPONT AND UNION STREETS.

no4-3m San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

O. F. von RHEIN & CO.,

Employment

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

105 Montgomery st., near Sutter, San Francisco.

Furnish all kinds of

Male and Female Help,

House Servants, Laborers, Mechanics, &c., &c.
Sell all kinds of Business Places for Cash, Procure Partners, Collect Rents, Let Houses, Negotiate Loans, &c., &c.
de18 tf

P. RICCI. A. CELLA

RICCI & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Punch of all Kinds,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES & LIQUORS

Punch:

Tip-Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rum, Ladies' Charm, Coffee, Chocolate, Kirschwasser, Nectar, Florence Pleasure, Stomatical Bitters, Italian Vermouth Wine, Anti-Divorce, Kimmel,
Appetizer (before dinner), Pousse-Cafe (after dinner).

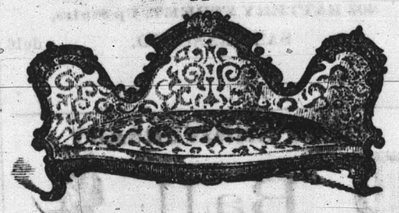
Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale, Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials, Syrups and the Best Havana Cigars.

534 Commercial street,
Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff.
San Francisco. de18 tf

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers

OF



FURNITURE,

740 Washington street, opposite the Plaza

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE constantly receiving a fine assortment of Furniture of the latest style, for the PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, Etc.
PARLOR SETS and SPRING MATTRASSES made to order and warranted as represented.
H. HORSTMANN & CO.,
740 Washington street,
jul8 tf Oppsite the Plaza.

Kihlmeyer's

MAMMOTH SALOON.

Ahead of Everything

It is a well established fact that Mr. Kihlmeyer spares neither pains nor expense to provide for his guests. The Saloon is too well known to waste many words in extolling it. One feature is especially noteworthy; the Music furnished cannot be excelled by any other establishment in the city. Lovers of music can convince themselves by listening to the performance of the following artists:

SOPHRON FIEDLER, - - - - - - - - Pianist.
ALONZO HECKMEN - - - - - - - - Violinist.
ALBERT BEADER - - - - - - - - Cornetist.

SAALBURG & LEVY'S

EUREKA SALOON,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

California and Montgomery Streets.

THE BEST KIND OF LIQUORS, WINES and Cigars can only be had at the above establishment. One of Liesenfeld's Patent

Billiard Tables

Is attached to the Saloon. Caviar, Swiss and Limburg Cheese always fresh on hand. Everybody is sure to meet his friends at SAALBURG & LEVY'S EUREKA SALOON. Call and judge for yourselves.
jl29 3m

H. W. SCHIMIDT,

CHEMIST

AND

Apothecary,

HAS MADE IT HIS SPECIAL occupation to compound Physician's Prescriptions, and for that purpose constantly keeps on hand the purest Drugs and Chemicals, etc., at the

Cor. Kearny & Sacramento sts.
de18 tf

CHARLES S EATON'S

(Successor to GEO. W. CHAPIN & Co.)

EMPLOYMENT AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.

Lower Side of the Plaza, Near Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO

de2

FIRST PREMIUM BOOTS.

F. OBERMAYER,

Late of the firm of Obermayer & Co., 251 Third street, has opened a store at

279 CLAY STREET, OPPOSITE THE PLAZA.

WHERE HE IS PREPARED TO WAIT on his old customers and all the new ones that will patronize him. The gentlemen's boots, which received the first premium at the last Mechanics' Fair in San Francisco, were made by Obermayer & Co. themselves and he believes that this is sufficient to induce the public to favor him with their orders. Every kind of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order at the shortest notice, and the very best of workmanship warranted. no4-3m

MINERVA HALL,

BEER, WINE & BILLIARD SALOON

Cor. Kearny and California streets,

Up Stairs.

☞ Armory of the Sigel Rifles, Steuben Guard, San Francisco Tirailleurs, &c., &c.

2 tf COB KNELL, Proprietor

Dry Goods, &c.

Immense Stock

OF

Boys' and Youths' Suits

The Only Place in California where

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

CLOTHING

CAN BE FOUND.

☞ All the Latest Styles of our own manufacture received by every Steamer.

Good Reliable Goods and Low Prices.

H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
de18 tf 624 Clay street.

L. RIPLEY. C. H. KIMBALL.

RIPLEY & KIMBALL,

PIANOFORTE AND MELODEON

WAREROOMS,

NO. 417 MONTGOMERY STREET,

(UP STAIRS,)

OVER A. ROMAN'S BOOKSTORE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Sole Agents for the following Celebrated Manufacturers:

Hazleton & Bros.,.....New York
Raven & Bacon,.....New York
W. P. Emerson.....Boston
Edwards & Co.,.....Portland, Maine

ALSO,

Carhart & Needham's Melodeons and Parlor Organs.

☞ Trade Supplied on reasonable Terms.

Purchasers please call and examine the Instruments. de2-3m

EMIL BERLINER,

TEACHER OF PIANO FORTE AND SINGING

IRVING HOUSE,

Corner of Mission and Anthony Streets.

oc29-3m

GRAND OPENING

OF THE

MONTGOMERY SALOON

WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS AND the public in general that we have taken charge of the above saloon, situated on the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, which we will open on Saturday evening next Oct. 29. The place has been thoroughly renovated, and fitted up in an elegant and handsome manner. It is our intention to carry on business in a way that will combine respectability with amusement. A sumptuous lunch will be set daily, and nothing but the best of liquors and cigars will be kept. The finest music in the city will be found here, and we invite all who wish to pass a pleasant evening to pay us a visit.

JOSEPH KOSTER.
oc28-tf PHILLIP KRAFT.

"Home, Sweet Home."

NO HOME OF TASTE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT AN

Aquarium, Gold Fish, Birds, Fern Case, New and Rare Plants, Bulbs, and Seeds, Cut Flowers and Boquets for Weddings, Hanging Baskets, Rustic Stands, Shells, Minerals, Etc., Etc., Etc.

MILLER & McKOON.

206 BUSH STREET,

Opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel,
de2-1m SAN FRANCISCO.

California Gold Chain Manufactory.

WILLIAM RAPP & RUDOLPH BROS. HAVE commenced business to manufacture GOLD CHAINS and Solid Jewelry, at No. 315 Montgomery Street, up stairs. They invite the trade to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. No gold less than 16-carat will be used, and warranted as such. de2

H. Rosenberg, San Francisco
G. Rosenberg, 58 Broadway, N. Y.

G. ROSENBERG & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

OF ALL KINDS OF

FRENCH BEAVER AND SOFT HATS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Military, Mens, Boys' and Fancy, Children's Caps.

No. 410 SACRAMENTO STREET

Between Sansome and Battery,
no11-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

The undersigned offers for sale at his office,

No. 210 CALIFORNIA STREET, Second Floor,

500 RUSSIAN SABLE SKINS,

Warranted Genuine,

IMPORTED BY HIMSELF DIRECT FROM RUSSIA, and assorted into sets for Cloaks, Capes, Collars, Muffs, etc., at very low prices, fifty per cent. cheaper than fur dealers rates.
A set of furs is a very desirable Christmas present, and when you buy the skins you can examine them better than when already made up.
The attention of the public is particularly invited to these really splendid furs.

F. A. FRISIUS,
de23-1m 210 California Street.

DR. BENNETT,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(Successor to the late DR. PEARSON,)

NO. 653 CLAY STREET, (OLD NO. 178,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

You can get good work done at my office twenty per cent. cheaper than at any dentists on Clay street. Call and see our terms. no25-3m

Miscellaneous.

STOVES,

Ranges

AND TINWARE!!

CHARLES BROWN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

Cooking Utensils,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

NOS. 34 AND 36 KEARNY STREET,

Between Post and Market, San Francisco.

☞ Metal Roofing and Tin Sheet Iron Work done to order
Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to. ap29 tf

Hats! Hats!!

ADAMS & BROTHER

Have Introduced the

NEW STYLE DRESS HATS

For Fall and Winter, 1864.

ADAMS & BRO.,
se23 tf 647 Washington street.

NEW

CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

H. BEHRE,

CORNER STOCKTON ST. AND ST. MARK'S PLACE,

TAKES THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY of informing his friends and the public at large that he has opened at this place a

Branch Business.

All kinds of CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM, etc., etc., always on hand.
He has also connected a RESTAURANT with the business, where all the Delicacies of the season can be obtained. oc28-3m.

H. HOESCH,

COFFEE AND DINING

SALOON,

And Bakery,

NO. 614 CLAY STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO.

Instruction in Music!

AUGUSTUS A. ROSENBERG,

PROFESSOR OF PIANO AND SINGING

Residence 321 Powell street, or orders can be left at M. Gray's, 613 Clay street.

no4-3m

FECHHEIMER, GOODKIND & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers of

FINE CLOTHING,

AND

Furnishing Goods,

No 521 SACRAMENTO STREET

SAN FRANCISCO.

No. 74 Murray Street, New York.
no4.3m

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Owing to the immense demand and great popularity of the

Patent PORCELAIN TEETH

DR. BEERS & CO.

Have just purchased from the patentee the exclusive right to manufacture this new style of work for the city of San Francisco.

OFFICE, 617 CLAY STREET.
no18-3m

DANN & LANDESMAN,

Attorney at Law,

ROOM No. 20.

620 Washington Street next to Maguire's Opera House.
jy15 tf San Francisco.

E. STEINLE,

TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING,

211 POST STREET,

Between Dupont and Stockton Streets.
no25-3m

JOSEPH BIEN,

MACHINIST

322 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Between Battery and Front.
mr25-3m

A. S. GOULD,

Notary Public,

AND

Commissioner of Deeds

For Oregon, Nevada, Arizona and Idaho,

Sacramento Street,

Next door to the office of the Alta California
jul7 tf

JOHN O'BRIAN,

CHEAP BEDDING & FURNITURE STORE

107 SECOND STREET,

Corner of Mission, SAN FRANCISCO.

Lounges made to order. New Furniture exchanged for Second Hand. All kinds of reparing neatly done. A full supply of Furniture always on hand.
☞ Please give us a call. de16 1m

ATTENTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISH TO INFORM their friends and the public, that they have taken charge of the

PIONEER CANDY MANUFACTORY,

113 Montgomery Street.

(Between Bush and Sutter streets.)

Formerly kept by Mr. T. Regan—where they will endeavor to maintain the reputation which this establishment has always enjoyed.

D. CANTY & W. WAGNER,
No. 113 Montgomery street.

Miscellaneous.

Liverpool & London

Life and Fire Ins. CO.,

412 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Agency Established in San Francisco in 1852.

Accumulated Funds and Capital.....$11,559,525
Invested in the United States, over....$1,100,000
Invested in San Francisco.....$50,000

Buildings of both Brick and Wood, with their Contents, Insured,

Whether occupied as Dwellings or Stores.

NOTICE—The Liverpool & London and the Globe Insurance Companies.—An arrangement has been completed between the Directors of the Liverpool and London and the Globe, for the transfer of the business and capital of the Globe to the Liverpool and London. The Globe has held a leading position among the English offices. The company was established in 1803, with a capital of One Million Sterling, fully paid in cash. The Globe office held a large surplus which is divided among the stockholders, and the million sterling is transferred to the Liverpool and London.
he stock of the Liverpool and London, par value 2 pounds sterling, is worth 11 pounds sterling in the market, and the shares in the Globe have advanced in proportion since the transfer. With this accession of capital, the assets of the Liverpool and London now reach $11,559,525, of which amount there is over $1,100,000 invested in the United States.

WM. B. JOHNSTON, Agent,
ja 29 tf San Francisco.

JACOB ZECH'S

Piano Manufactory

Is still at the Old Place,

NO. 416 MARKET STREET,

East of Sansome, up stairs.

To the many Prizes already awarded to me for my Pianos, is now added that of the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco, held 1864.
I hereby recommend my instruments to the Public. JACOB ZECH.

What Cheer House Jewelry Store.

GEORCE LEHMANN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

What Cheer House, Sacramento st.,

Opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Office, San Francisco.

A fine assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, et., on hand. Jewelry of every description, manufactured to order. Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted. oc14 tf

BASCH, COHN & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOBACCO, HAVANA & DOMESTIC CIGARS

No. 307 Battery street,

Bet. Commercial and Sacramento, San Francisco
de18 1y

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,

Second street,

Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.

THE BEST LAGER BEER IN THE STATE.

☞ The Country supplied at the most reasonable terms.
de25 tf HOELSCHER & WIELAND,

THE FIRST PREMIUM FOR THE

BEST BREAD!

Received from the Mechanics' Fair of this Year!!

HEFTER'S BAKERY,

776 Folsom street.

Ladies should try my bread to convince themselves of the good qualities of the same.
Families will be served daily with Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies. CHARLES B. KEFTER,
oct21-3m 776 Folsom street.

The Holidays are Coming!

EHRENPFORT & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

Candy Manufacturers,

No. 435 KEARNY STREET, Cor. California.

AND

22 and 24 STOCKTON STREET, NEAR MARKET

OFFER FOR SALE THE FINEST

CONFECTIONERY FOR CHRISTMAS,

IN THIS STATE,

Consisting of a large variety of Candies, Bonbons, Figures, Ornaments for Christmas Trees, Etc., all of which are OUR OWN MANUFACTUURE, and can compare favorably with any imported goods of the same class.

☞ Country merchants are requested to send in heir orders early. de9-3m

S. W. MOORE,

Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

GARDEN AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,

AT THE OLD STAND

414 California Street, between Montgomery and Sansome Streets,

de23-1m SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. M. SICHEL,

Surgeon & Dentist,

NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Kearny, San Francisco.

☞ Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of Nitre of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas. ja29 tf

JOHN FLANAGAN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Fine Brandies, Wines, Liquors, Etc.

FIRE-PROOF STORE, 421 FRONT ST.

Between Clay and Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO.

FOREIGN LIQUORS IN BOND.

☞ Fine Brandies, Holland Gin, Port, Claret, Etc., sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, Dealers in Native California Wines and Brandies.
oc11-3m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Fanny Brown is still playing at this house with her characteristic vivacity, and is becoming, if possible, more popular than ever. Mrs. Fanny Morgan Phelps, whose renderings are always so perfect and natural, likewise continues her engagement with the management. The gentlemanly and finished actor, Harry Courtaine, sustains the leading male characters in the light comedies and interesting dramas which diversify the performance each evening. Everything about this theatre seems to harmonize admirably. The seats are comfortable, the place well lighted, scenery excellent, orchestra very good—and the performances first class. Altogether, this place deserves support, and we hope it will receive a full share of public favor.

On Sunday next the usual musical festival in the shape of a sacred concert will be given, for which occasion all the available talent in the city is engaged.

AFTERNOON CONCERTS.—The first of a series of concerts will be given on Thursday afternoon next, at Platt's New Music Hall, commencing at 3 o'clock. The principal artists of the city are announced for the occasion. A magnificent orchestra and a grand chorus have been engaged. The whole affair will be under the supervision of Mr. Ernst Hartmann, and promises to be something well worthy of attending.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—This spacious theatre is again opened for the performance of ballets, ministrelsy, dancing, and a variety of entertainments of a novel character. It is quite an addition to the amusements now running in town, and we doubt not it will meet with success.

NEW IDEA.—Manager Bert provides an abundance of fun and humor for all visitors. Next week several fresh novelties will be introduced that will eclipse everything heretofore seen on the stage in this city.

HIPPODROME.—Manager Wilson has converted the Mechanics' Pavilion into a spacious Hippodrome, where nightly the greatest arenic feats, both in equestrianism and gymnastic efforts, are to be found, to the manifest delight of large and respectable audiences. To-morrow, a Grand Afternnon-Performance will be given for the accommodation of ladies and children.

Information to Families.—We would advise our readers that in the selection of holiday presents, they should examine the great variety of beautiful cabinet sewing machines on exhibition at "The Singer Manufacturing Co.'s" establishment, No. 139 Montgomery street. The folding top cabinet is, as its name implies, one that can be folded with a cover or case, which when opened, makes a spacious and substantial able to sustain the work. No more fitting present could be made a mother, wife, sister or daughter, than a "Singer letter A Transverse Shuttle Family Machine."

BUILDING UP THE CITY.—We see by Langley's Directory that one thousand new houses were added to the city within the last year. Of this gratifying increase about one-fourth part was created by The California Building and Loan Society for its members.

Die Florence Näh-Maschine.—Wir machen unsere Leser auf die in einer anderen Spalte dieses Blattes sich befindlichen Anzeige der „Florence," in der die eidliche Aussage mehrerer Mitglieder des Prüfungscommittee's für Nähmaschinen bei der Oregon State Fair enthalten ist, aufmerksam. Nach derselben erhielt die „Florence" das erste Prämium als die beste Maschine für alle Arten Nähärbeit; die Grover & Baker Maschine erhielt ein Prämium für Stickerei.

W. B. Bradbury's Piano's.—Herr Paul Julien recommendirt dieselben in einem an Herrn A. Kohler gerichteten Schreiben als die besten amerikanischen Instrumente, die er während seines Aufenthaltes in Ca ifornien kennen gelernt hat. Herr A. Kohler, Ecke der Sansome und Clay Straße, ist Agent für dieselben.

Standard Soap Company.—Die von dieser Compagnie fabricirte Seife zeichnet sich durch ihre Güte und Billigkeit aus. Dieselbe ist in allen Apotheken und Grocerien zu haben. Macht einen Versuch damit. Die Fabrik ist No. 207 Commercial Straße.

Grundeigenthum.—Herr Dam, No. 420 Montgomerystraße, bietet dem Publikum mehrere der best gelegenen Häuser und Grundstücke in der Stadt zum Kaufe an. Für das Nähere verweisen wir auf die Anzeige.

Die Circus-Vorstellungen im Pavillon finden beim Publikum viel Anklang und werden stark besucht, weshalb der Eigenthümer sich entschlossen, auch am Sonnabend Nachmittag eine Vorstellung für Familien zu veranstalten.—Siehe Anzeige.

Holz- und Weiden-Waaren.—Wir machen unsere Leser auf die Anzeige der Herren Feldmann & Co., Händlern in Holz- und Weiden-Waaren, 211 und 213 California Straße, besonders aufmerksam. Die genannte Firma bezieht ihre Waaren direct von den Fabrikanten im Osten und verkaufen dieselben zu den billigsten Preisen.

CHAS. VAN GULPEN. RUD. SCHERTEL

NEW WINE BUSINESS.

West End Wine Hall.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THE PLEASURE of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a new Wine and Liquor Business in the spacious cellars of the

WEST END HOTEL,

On Brenham Place, Opposite the Plaza.

The quality of their stock of California Wines—principally the much-admired Anaheim Wines, from their own vineyards—cannot be excelled, and has long been the favorite with amateurs and connoisseurs in this market.

They have made arrangements to be always provided from first hands, with the best and finest Foreign Wines and Liquors, such as Hock, Claret,

Champagne, Cognac, Liqueurs, etc.,

And are ready to sell in quantities for family use.

Connected with their cellars, they have established a Wine Room, in German fashion, where the finest samples of their stock will always be found by the bottle or glass.

Van Gulpen & Co.

de23-1m

Miscellaneous.

Valentines, Valentines, Valentines, Valentines, Valentines.

D. E. APPLETON & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO Booksellers, Stationers and Valentine dealers, that their fine assortment of Valentines and Valentine Envelopes for the season, 1865, are now ready. All the stock is new, and has been manufactured to order in Europe and the Atlantic States. Eleven years experience in this market enables them to cater to the wants of the public. As to variety of patterns, artistic finish, and elegance of design, they feel confident their stock far excels all others offered to the trade, and at much lower prices.

Catalogue with prices, now ready, and mailed free on application.

NEW CALIFORNIA COMICS—Ye Copperheads, etc., etc.

Address

D. E. APPLETON & CO.,

No. 508 Montgomery street—San Francisco.

St. Valentin.

Greift in den Banjo, schlagt die Trommel!
Valentinstag ist wieder da!
Wer nun versteht den wahren Rummel,
Der kauft nicht eins; ein Dutzend gar.

Und wenn Ihr wollt zu Angebinden
Euch wählen nur das Beste aus,
So könnt Ihr dies allein nur finden
In Appleton's Valentinhaus.

Setzt Euch den Hut nur auf ganz sachte,
Geht nur herein ganz frank und frei
Nach Nummer fünf hundert und achte,
Montgomery Straße nebenbei.

Dann denk an Anna, wie sie lächelt,
Kauf ihr den Valentin und sing,
Und mach den Rutschlag nett und sächel
Nicht um den Preis, der ist gering.

Ist aber Hannes nicht der Rechte,
Kauf ihm ein Bild das treffen thut?
Wer's haben kann, kauft nicht das Schlechte,
Doch das was Nägel trifft und gut.

CUPID'S ADVICE.

Come pack up love's missives
And quickly go forth,
For Cupid will sure
With his servants be wroth,

If amorous tokens
This Valentine's morn,
Are not speedily, promptly,
To fond lovers borne.

When the little birds begin
To bill and coo, and jocund Spring
Casts flowers o'er the sunny earth,
And makes it ring with joyous mirth.

Then fond youth's own Love's power divine,
Each maiden takes a Valentine,
Who his fond vows to her doth plight,
To prove her constant faithful knight.

Then is the painter's art required
To paint fond emblems, love inspired,
Cupids, hearts, doves and radiant flowers,
Altars of love and fairy bowers.

The Poet also lends his aid,
By him love's torments are portrayed
In flowing verse and moving strain,
Fair maiden's pitying heart to gain.

These beauteous love-traps all should sure
This feast of Valentines procure,
And all fond lovers should know where
To buy love tokens rich and rare.

To Appleton's if they will go
They will behold a gorgeous show—
Every conceivable device,
Tasteful and rich at lowest price.

All who would Love's feast celebrate
Should go at once to 508,
Montgomery Street, and purchase there
Valentines for their ladies fair.
Also at 620 Market Street
A host of Valentines their eyes will greet.

VALENTINES!

In extra fine French boxes; also in solid rosewood and mahogany cases. Sold with or without jewelry.

VALENTINES of every conceivable variety. Valentine Stationery; Valentine Cards; Valentine Mottoes.

Seventeen New and Original California Comics—Ye Copperheads, &c., &c.

NEW CALIFORNIA VALENTINE WRITER and others—Comic and Sentimental.

APPLETON'S VALENTINE EXPRESS, WITH EIGHT HORSES,

Will deliver Valentines every hour on Valentine's Day, in every part of the city.

D. E. Appleton & Co.,

508 Montgomery street,
And 620 Market street,
ja6-6t Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

FRESH

Field, Fruit, Tree, Flower, and Garden

SEEDS!

AT

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.'S

SEED WAREHOUSE,

No. 406 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Near Sansome.

CLEAN ALFALFA CLOVER.
Red and White Dutch Clover.
Red Top Grass Seed.
Timothy Grass Seed.
Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.
Orchard, Rye Grass Seed, etc.

Our stock of all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds is the largest in this State, and selected with the most scrupulous care by the most experienced growers in the United States and Europe. Merchants having orders, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Dealers will please send their orders direct to us, by Mail or Express.

Liberal discount to the trade. de2-3m

Miscellaneous.

Bert's New Idea.

Commercial street, above Kearny,

E. G. BERT.....Proprietor and Manager
JOHN WOODWARD.....Stage Manager
C. F. SHATTUCK.....Musical Director
HARRY WILLIAMS.....Leader

IMMENSE SUCCESS

House Crowded and Universal Satisfaction!

COME AND SEE THE WALK AROUND!

THE INVINCIBLES,

THE CARLO FAMILY, JNO. DeANGELLIS, JULIA MORGAN,
W. Bernard, Emma Miles, Otto Burbank, Billy Sheppard, Lizzie Smith, Tommy Peel, W. C. Morgan, Kate Ashton, C. F. Shattuck, J. Perry, Hattie Meadows, Master Frank, Harry Williams, John Woodward.

Fresh Acts, with the Choicest Flavor!—The Programme a Blaze of Brilliancy!

☞ The Best End Man, the Greatest Middle Man, the Best Jig and Walk Around Dancers, the Greatest in Song and Dance, and the Best Negro Delineators on the Coast, appear on the Boards of the New Idea Nightly.

Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $2 50 and $3.

Mechanics' Pavilion!

GRAND ROMAN

HIPPODROME & CIRCUS.

ZOYARA'S

Equestrian Acrobatic & Gymnastic Troupe!

AT THE PAVILION,

Which has been converted into a magnificent Colloseum, after the style used in Rome, Paris and London.

The magnitude of this building and the experience of Zoyara, for twelve years, on the Continent of Europe and in London, also the experience of Mr. William T. Aymar, who was Assistant Manager at Franconi's Great Hippodrome, New York, will enable the management to produce the most pleasing, varied, thrilling, sensational and exciting entertainment ever offered on the American Continent.

The accommodations for seating the patrons of this establishment will be for eight thousand, and the arrangements are such that parties can reach the reserved seats, family circle or parquet, without inconvenience. de 30

PRESENTS

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS

CARPETS,

LACE CURTAINS,

ELEGANT

Rich Embroidered Broadcloth,

PIANO and TABLE COVERS, New Styles,

VELVET AND AUBUSSON TABLE COVERS,

ELEGANT

INLAID ANGOIA MATS,

Silk Brocatelle,

AND

New Style of Silk Goods, for Draperies,

VERY RICH;

CRUMB CLOTHS,

FLOOR & TABLE OIL CLOTHS, MATS.

The largest assortment of Mats in San Francisco, consisting of large Church, Car, and large Rope made expressly for Bar (can be seen at many of the first class Saloons.) Also, a complete assortment for private resideuce.

GREEN BAIZE,

Paper Hangings, Border and Decorations,

The Elegant California Made Blankets.

Parties wishing Blankets made to order can have the name of Hotels, Boats, or their own name wove in at the time the Blanket is made.

FLAGS.

American and Silk Regimental Flags,

Constantly on hand and made to order.

For sale at the Upholstery, Carpet, Paper, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, and Shade Warerooms, opposite the Tehama House, Sansome street.—RETAIL.

JOHN C. BELL.

de16-tf

H. J. M. TROUTT,

618 MARKET STREET,

Opposite Kearny and Montgomery Streets.

DEALERS IN

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

PAPER HANGINGS,

MATTING,

Window Shades, Upholstery Goods,

TRIMMING,

Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, Etc.

de16-3m

REMOVAL.

Z. NEWSTADT,

The well known and

Practical Mohel,

OF SACRAMENTO CITY, FOR YEARS PAST,

Takes pleasure in informing his co-religionists that he has settled himself in this city, where he will continue in the practice as מוהל and Teacher, and will be happy to receive a share of patronage of the Israelites of San Francisco. He also takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in the interior, who have honored him with their confidence, and would respectfully solicit their continued confidence and favors.

As to his experienced and successful practice in the capacity as מוהל, he only needs to refer to the following gentlemen well known in this city: Dr. John F. Morse, Brenham Place; J. Greenbaum, Esq., (H. Cohn & Co.) 413 Sacramento street; Louis Sloss, Esq., No. 100 O'Farrel street; Henry Alpel, Post street.

Further information may be obtained by addressing Z. Newstadt at No. 508 Mission street near corner of Second street San Francisco, or by inquiring of Mr. H Kozminsky No. 322 Sansome street between Sacramento and California, under whose care also letters from the interior may be directed.

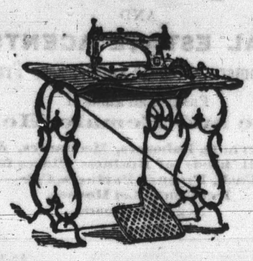
This certifies that I have witnessed several circumcisions performed by the Rev. Z. Newstadt, in the city of Sacramento, and that they demonstrated his competency to operate promptly and securely.

San Francisco, Nov. 1, 1864. JOHN F. MORSE, M. D.

Miscellaneous.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S,

IMPROVED



BRAIDING

AND

SEWING MACHINES,

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE OF ANY YET introduced on this coast. They make either a firm lock-stitch or an elastic one. They gather and sew on at the same time. They bind, hem, fell, quilt and stitch equally well the lightest and heaviest fabrics. Being simple of construction, their management is easily acquired, while PRICES ARE LOWER than any others. Examine them or send for circular and samples of work.

Salesroom, No. 32 Montgomery Street,

OPPOSITE THE LICK HOUSE.

de2-6m

RALPH MOSS, S. F. ALEX. HENRY, N. Y.

Ralph Moss & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

Embroideries, Etc., Etc.,

207 BATTERY STREET, Up Stairs,

SAN FRANCISCO. de16

FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Ball

OF THE

ZION LODGE No. 4,

REHOBETH LODGE No. 6,

AND

Mount Horeb Lodge No. 7,

A. I. O. K. S. B.

IN AID OF THE

Widows' & Orphans' Fund,

WILL BE GIVEN AT

PLATT'S MUSIC HALL,

ON

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1865.

COMMITTEE:

M Cohn,	N Levy,	L Strasser,
B L Brandt,	H L Weil,	S S Hyams,
S H Grasslicht,	A Franklin,	S Jerkowski,
A Davis,	M Mish	A B Lewis,
I L Lang,	M Michelson,	H. Harris,
I Krebs,	A Wilkowski,	S Bendett,
N Bush,	L Lissner,	A B Ephraim,
E Kohrn,	L Rapheld,	L Steinbrink.

TICKETS, - - - Three Dollars.

de16-1m

REMOVAL.

ADOLPH LEVY,

Has Removed his

PIONEER BOOT & SHOE STORE,

From Market St. near Sansome, to the

Third Store from Bush, on Sansome Street,

Under the Cosmopolitan Hotel,

Where he will be happy to wait on his old customers and the public in general.

☞ His Boots and Shoes cannot be surpassed in this city. ja6

L. FELDMANN & CO.,

Successors to H. Doppman & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

WOOD

AND

WILLOW WARE,

Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Baskets, Mats, Blacking, Rope, Cordage, Twine, Bird Cages, Children's Gigs, Toy Wagons, Wheelbarrows, &c., &c., of every description.

Also on hand a large assortment of DRUG TWINE and all sorts of FINE ENGLISH TWINE. We are in regular receipts of FINE EASTERN BROOMS, which we sell at low prices.

78 Pearl street, New York. | 211 & 213 California st. San Francisco.

jn13 tf

WISE & PRINDELE'S

Photographic Gallery

IT WILL BE RECOLLECTED BY ALL who know this Gallery that it is the finest in the State, and is now producing Pictures not surpassed on this coast. No. 417 Montgomery street, between Sacramento and California.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP will be dispatched on the 13th of January 1865.

Jan. 13th, SACRAMENTO, Wm. H. Hudson, Com

From Folsom street Wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M., punctually FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

A. B. FORBES, Agent P. M. S. Co.
Cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

dc28-1m

Miscellaneous.

Oils! Oils!

10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LINseed Oil;
6,000 Gallons No. 1 Lard Oil
10,000 Gallons Crystal Illuminating Kerosene
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;
500 Gallons Castor Oil;
3,000 Gallons Rape Seed Oil.

WHITE LEAD.

100 Tons, in wood and tin.

PAINTS.

50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil

GLASS.

5,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
300 Lights Rough Plate, 1 inch thick.

BRUSHES.

500 Dozen, assorted sizes.

Now landing and in store, and for sale in lots to suit, at very low rates, by

D. J. OLIVER,

Paints, Oils and Glass Depot,

316 and 318 Washington street, and
317 and 319 Oregon street. ju9 tf

E. BLOOMINGDALE & CO.,

Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Furniture

BEDDING MATTRESSES

&c., &c., &c.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

At the Lowest Wholesale Rates.

Spring Beds

Of a very superior kind Made to Order.

NOS. 514, 516, & 518 WASHINGTON ST.,
Near Sansome, San Francisco. au12

FOR SALE.

CHOICE RESIDENCE ON MISSION street, between Fourth and Fifth. Also, one between Fifth and Sixth.

FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, on Taylor street north of Pine. Lot 62½x173½. Gas, water, etc

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT, on Kearny street, paying 2½ per cent. on $10,000.

FINE THREE STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, on Clay street, between Dupont and Stockton. Large lot.

RESIDENCE ON TAYLOR STREET, south of Clay. Low for cash.

PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT, on north side of Jackson street, between Sansome and Montgomery.

CHOICE LOT FOR INVESTMENT, on Montgomery street, near Jackson.

FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, on the west side of Mason street, near Jackson.

BUILDING LOTS ON WASHINGTON STREET, between Mason and Taylor.

HOUSE AND LOT, on south side of Perry street, near Third.

GOOD HOUSE ON BRYANT STREET. Large lot.

HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, near Folsom.

FIFTY-VARA LOT, southwest corner Sacramento and Mason streets.

HALF FIFTY-VARA LOT, on Washington street, between Mason and Taylor.

HOUSE AND STABLE, with half Block of land and 100 fruit trees, on corner of Grove and Second streets, in Oakland, for $2,600

CHOICE CORNER LOT, on northeast corner of Larkin and California streets.

LOT 85x137½ on N. W. corner Eddy and Leavenworth streets.

LOT 22ft 11 inches x 137½ on east side Battery street, south of Pacific

TWO CHOICE LOTS, on south side Sutter street, above Mason, 27½x137½ each.

PROPERTIES TO SUIT ALL CLASSES OF PURCHASES, in all parts of the city.

GEORGE W. DAM,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
de-3t 422 Montgomery St.

LEATHER

AND

FINDING STORE,

OF

F. WORTH,

No. 538 Bush Street, near Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

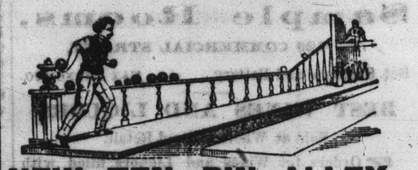
I HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL articles in my line always on hand, which I sell at very low prices. Shoemakers will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I keep only first class articles.

Being myself a practical shoemaker, my customers can rely on being treated in the best manner.

All kinds of Boot-legs, Gaiters, and Shoe-uppers, will be made to order.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

J. WORTH,
ja6-3m 538 Bush Street, near Kearny.



NEW TEN PIN ALLEY,

Corner Pine and Montgomery streets.

LEOPOLD GOETZ, - - - PROPRIETOR.

I HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE to the public that I have opened the above splendid Ten Pin Alley, which is, without doubt, the best in this city. As the game of Ten Pins strengthens and invigorates the human frame, I hope to see young and old visit my establishment.